TO-DAY'S ADS. WILL ADJUST A GOOD MANY OF TO-DAY'S PROBLEMS IN THE CITY.

The Courier-Journal.

TO-DAY'S ADS. CAN SERVE YOU—PERHAPS IN MANY WAYS.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,230. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1907.—12 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky—Fair Tuesday; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday cloudy, probably snow.

Tennessee—Fair Tuesday; rain Tuesday night; Wednesday rain.

THE LATEST.

After receiving a report from Adjt. Gen. P. P. Johnston, Gov. Willson ordered one company of the First Kentucky to Hopkinsville to relieve the soldiers now on duty there. Gen. Johnston, in his report, said that Hopkinsville was in a pitiful state of demoralization, and the the presence of the militia was absolutely necessary. He said there were good reasons to believe that if the militia were withdrawn a second attack on Hopkinsville would be made.

At the close of six hours' testimony in his own behalf Caleb Powers said that the rifle with which Goebel had been assassinated had been found and was in the possession of the defense. An effort will be made to trace the weapon directly to Henry E. Youtsey. Powers denied all of the damaging statements made by the Commonwealth's witnesses.

The sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday for San Francisco. The President in his yacht Mayflower led the fleet to the capes, where he reviewed the most imposing naval pageant ever witnessed in American waters.

A resolution charging the Secretary of Agriculture with inaccuracy in crop estimates, and calling on him to furnish to Congress "the figures and the information upon which he based his estimate of the cotton crop for 1907," was introduced in the House by Mr. Heflin, of Alabama.

Mrs. Alexander Gilmour, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, died yesterday morning shortly after 11 o'clock, after an illness of two or three days. The funeral will be held this afternoon, and the interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

The Pope made Monsignors Gasparri, Delai, Ludovic, Henry Lucon, archbishop of Rheims, and Pierre Andrieu, archbishop of Marsailles, cardinals, and promoted Monsignors Kennedy and O'Connell, of the United States, to be titular bishops.

Judge Farrar, of counsel for Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, occupied all of yesterday with his argument on the Illinois Central injunction suit, and had not closed when court adjourned for the day.

John E. Madden sued Louis V. Bell and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Simons for $150,000 damages, alleging that the three defendants conspired to alienate Mrs. Madden's affections.

The Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of the Panama canal zone, and Col. W. C. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, arrived at New York on a six weeks' leave of absence.

Baron Kurino, the Japanese Ambassador to France, has authorized a denial of the rumors that a new Japanese loan is about to be floated in Paris and London.

Announcements of gold engagements amounting to $1,500,000 for import were announced in New York, making the total on the present movement $105,350,000.

The creation of a National Tuberculosis Committee, to consist of seven members, is provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Smith, of Iowa.

The House yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution providing for adjournment Saturday, December 21, until January 6 for the holidays.

L. F. Parker, general solicitor of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, was found dead in the bathtub at his home in St. Louis.

With the recovery of five more from the mines of the Fairmont Coal Company, at Monongah,, W. Va., the total to date is 334.

Henry Wilkerson is under arrest at Franklin on the charge of forging his brother-in-law's name to several checks.

Senator Culberson yesterday offered a resolution for a congressional investigation of the present financial stringency.

Senator Stephen Mallory, of Florida, will not be a candidate for re-election owing to the condition of his health.

After being in session for twenty-five minutes the House of Representatives yesterday adjourned until Thursday.

Speaker Cannon appointed Representative Sherley a member of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The Government Labor Commission yesterday began its investigation of the troubles in Goldfield.

Representative John Sharp Williams yesterday introduced the old Blaine Reciprocity Bill.

Senator William P. Frye was sworn in yesterday as president pro tem. of the Senate.

STATE OF UTTER DEMORALIZATION

Fou[illegible]opkinsville By Johnston.

Re[illegible] For Death of Threatened.

B[illegible]ered Relieved By Louisville Company.

Story U S Senate Investigations
U. S. SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
From Courier-Journal Co.

GOVERNOR ISSUES STATEMENT

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Although no further acts of violence have been committed by the armed mob which terrorized the citizens of Hopkinsville and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property last week, and while it is claimed in some quarters that peace and quiet reigns in the town, that the local officials and the people generally are apprehensive of another attack is attested to by a communication received by Gov. Willson this morning from the county and city officials asking him for military protection in order that the rights and lives and property of the citizens can have the protection afforded them by law when such a state of lawlessness prevails that the civil authorities cannot cope with the situation.

While the request of the officials has so far not been complied with by the Governor, he has promised them every protection within his power, and to that end he has ordered one company of the Louisville militia to Hopkinsville to relieve the company which has been on duty since the morning after the riot last week, and another company has been ordered to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

* * *

Adjutant General Reports.

The request of the officials of Christian county and the city of Hopkinsville to the Governor was received at the executive office this morning together with the report of Adjt. Gen. P. P. Johnston on the situation in Hopkinsville, and while the report of the Adjutant General was not made public, Gov. Willson to-day gave out a statement touching on the report of the Adjutant General, showing that the people of the city are in deadly fear of another outbreak and attack from the same mob which almost devastated the town last week. Gen. Johnston's report is to the effect that the presence of the militia in Hopkinsville at the present time will do more to relieve the situation than anything else, and even though another attack by the mob was not expected by the officials, the people generally are living under such a strain and business has become so demoralized that the presence of the soldiers would have a moral effect on the community and tend to restore confidence.

It is evident to Gen. Johnston after an investigation of two days that a great number of the people of Christian county who have heretofore been regarded as law-abiding citizens, are in sympathy with the lawbreakers, and while they perhaps have taken no part in the destruction of life and property they are, nevertheless, inclined to regard the action of the mob as justifiable under present conditions and will do nothing to aid the authorities in running down the men guilty of the outrages.

* * *

Retaliation Feared.

Besides the report of Gen. Johnston and the request of the city and county officials for more troops, Gov. Willson also to-day received information from another source to the effect that the men who engaged in the raid on the town last week resent the action of the posse of citizens which gave chase and fired upon them as they were leaving the city, and the fact that they think they have the right to retaliate has resulted in much of the fear on the part of the citizens that another attack has been planned and will be carried out unless more military protection is given to the town immediately. Gov. Willson would not divulge the source of this information to-day, but said it was worthy of respect, and it is believed this information was from a source which will largely guide the Governor in his future actions in calling out more troops.

* * *

Orders Out Louisville Company.

After Gov. Willson had read the report of the Adjutant General and the request of the city and county officials of Hopkinsville and Christian county and also the other information received by him touching on the situation, he held a conference with Gen. Jouston over the 'phone, and decided to send a company of Louisville soldiers to Hopkinsville to relieve the company under command of Maj. Bassett, and Col. W. B. Haldeman was also instructed to keep another company under marching orders and ready to leave for the scene of trouble at any time.

While there are several companies of militia nearer the scene than Louisville, it was believed by the Governor and the Adjutant General that troops sent from another locality would be entirely free from the influence that might be used toward a company of soldiers from the same locality as the trouble, but it was made plain by the Governor that the sending of troops from Louisville was in no way a reflection on the Hopkinsville troops or officials.

Following is the statement of Gov. Willson and the request of officials for further military protection:

* * *

Governor's Statement.

"Adjt. Gen. P. P. Johnston reports to me that the people in Hopkinsville are under a severe strain, receiving threatening letters, and that the impression prevails that the men connected with the last attack are in readiness to make another, and that facts reported by reliable persons support the belief, and a distressing state of paralysis prevails in Hopkinsville. He incloses a signed request from the County Judge, Sheriff, County Attorney and Mayor of the city, asking for troops. After discussing the situation with them he is of the opinion that the presence of the troops is necessary, and in order to conduct the prosecution properly the moral, and possibly active, support of troops is deemed necessary.

"It is needless to discuss the probability of further outrages, but it is impossible to say they are not likely to occur. The presence of troops will restore confidence and relieve apprehension, and cause all citizens to unite to punish the lawbreakers and restore the rights of every citizen.

"Gen. Johnston has wired Col. W. B. Haldeman to load two companies in readiness to march on brief notice. Gen. Johnston also commended Maj. Bassett's actions in saying he has been overworked and that he and his men should be relieved. The suggestion that troops be sent from another locality is on the idea that they would be free from any local influences, but this is not a reflection on the local troops or authorities. Gen. Johnston will go to Trigg county to-morrow and make another report from there. The Governor is also in receipt of information of a character which is entitled to respect, to the effect that the state of demoralization in Hopkinsville is rediful; that the men who were guilty of the raid resent the attack made on them by the posse that followed, and seem to think they have a right to retaliate, but it is not believed they will come again in a body as at first, and there is some indication that many farmers, instead of acting in their usual custom of upholding the law, are in sympathy with the lawbreakers."

* * *

Petition For Troops.

The following request for additional soldiers was forwarded by Gen. Johnston:

The Hon. Augustus E. Willson, Governor of Kentucky: The County Judge, Sheriff and County Attorney of Christian county and the Mayor of Hopkinsville respectively represent to Your Excellency

(Concluded On 3d Page, 4th Column)

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ORCHARD'S TESTIMONY

IN REGARD TO THE COLORADO CRIMES OVERRULED.

JUDGE GODDARD TELLS OF FINDING A BOMB.

WAS PLANTED NEAR HIS GATE.

Boise, Idaho, Dec. 16.—Clarence Darrow was unable to be in court at the Pettibone trial to-day and the asking of impeaching questions of Orchard was postponed until to-morrow, when it was assured Darrow could be present.

Orchard was called to the stand, however, and Edgar Wilson, for the defense, asked if Pettibone was present in Idaho when Gov. Steunenberg was killed. On receiving a negative answer, Wilson presented two motions to the court, one that the testimony of Orchard in regard to crimes alleged to have been committed in Colorado be stricken from the record, for the reason that they did not tend to connect the defendant with the crime charged, and the other that testimony in regard to the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899 be stricken out for the same reason. The motions were overruled and Orchard was excused. The State then proceeded with its corroborative evidence and Judge Luther M. Goddard, for the Supreme Court of Colorado, was called.

Senator Borah conducted the examination, and the witness was asked concerning the finding of a bomb near the gate of his residence. Judge Goddard said that after Orchard's confession he was informed by Detective McPartland that a bomb had been planted and that in the presence of himself and three other witnesses, Gen. Bulkley Wells located it at the point designated by Orchard. Judge Goddard told of taking the forty sticks of giant powder found in the box to the country and exploding them. The box in which the powder was found, the screw and the paper in which the bomb was wrapped were introduced in evidence.

On cross-examination Wilson endeavored to go into the political record of the witness, but was limited by objections by the State, which were sustained by the court, and little information was gained.

NEGROES ATTACK

BODY OF ITALIANS FLEEING FROM CHATHAMVILLE.

Three Men Dead, Three Wounded and Many Robbed As Result of Race Troubles.

Monroe, La., Dec. 16.—Another Italian was killed Sunday morning near Tremont, La., by negroes, making three Italians to lose their lives on account of the prejudice against their replacing local lumber-mill labor at Chathamville, La. Two other Italians were wounded near Chathamville and twenty-six were robbed.

News of the killing near Tremont arrived here to-night. Six negroes attacked a party of twenty-nine Italians, who were said to be fleeing from the Chathamville section. The blacks are thought to have been emboldened by the example of the whites at the lumber camp on the previous night and they are said to have followed the Italians from the vicinity of the camp. The negroes secured nearly all the valuables in possession of the refugees.

Still another man is reported to have narrowly escaped murder before the party left camp, when he was attacked by a negro who demanded fifty cents or his life.

Asks Governor To Act.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—Acting Italian Consul Charles Papini said to-night that he has asked Gov. Blanchard to take action for apprehending and punishing the members of the mob which killed the Italians at Chathamville. He said the circumstances under which the shooting was done were such as to make the arrest of the guilty ones unlikely.

COMPANIES' LICENSE REVOKED BY TELEGRAPH.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 16.—The licenses of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of Texas, and the German Fire Insurance Company, of Indiana, were to-day revoked by State Superintendent of Insurance Barnes by telegraph. Attempts to evade service in a suit brought by the Attorney General charging a combination to control rates of all fire insurance business in the State is given by Barnes as the reason for his summary action.

FIRED GUN THAT KILLED GOEBEL

Powers Testifies That Defense Now Has Weapon.

Story of Its Discovery In Mountaineer's Possession.

Defendant On the Stand Throughout Day.

MAKES NUMEROUS DENIALS.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The gun from which it is admitted sped the steel ball which took the life of William Goebel, almost on the door stone of the State Capitol, at Frankfort, nearly eight years ago, and for which a fruitless search has been conducted for that length of time, is in Georgetown and will be produced in the Scott Circuit Court for identification, possibly in to-morrow's proceedings of the trial of Caleb Powers.

It is a Marlin rifle, caliber 38.55, and was the property of Henry E. Youtsey, the convict, until a few weeks before the shooting of Goebel, when it passed to Grant L. Roberts, of Frankfort, who has testified that it was taken from his office without his knowledge a few days before the murder.

That the weapon, concerning which much testimony has been adduced at the numerous trials of the alleged conspirators since January, 1900, has been found and could be produced in court as a silent witness, fell from the lips of Caleb Powers, who spent almost six hours of this day on the witness stand, giving testimony in his own behalf, and defending himself from the numerous statements told by Commonwealth witnesses connecting him with the alleged conspiracy. The statement by Powers regarding the whereabouts of the noted weapon came just as court was about to close for the day, and a technical objection by attorneys for the State delayed until to-morrow, possibly later, the bringing of the gun into court and the telling of the story of its finding.

* * *

How Weapon Was Found.

This interesting story can, however, be told beforehand. The gun, according to the defense, which is producing it, has been for the entire time from the killing to January of the present year in the hands of the man who carried it away from Frankfort within a few days after the assassin of Goebel used it with deadly precision.

The man whom the defense attorneys will show has had the weapon for that length of time is Albert Helton, of Harlan county, now a resident of Knox county. They will make efforts to show that it passed to this man from the hands of Henry E. Youtsey either directly or indirectly through a man named McKnight, who was also of the mountain crowd gathered at the capital at the time.

In its rusted magazine will be found steel ball, smokeless powder cartridges of the caliber and character of the ball which passed through the body of Goebel and the testimony will be that they were found in the gun when it came into possession of Helton. Since January last the gun has rested in the vault of the Government building at Frankfort until August, when it was thought the trial of Powers would be held, at which time it was brought to Georgetown.

* * *

Search For Weapon.

The discovery of the whereabouts of the gun was due to the efforts of Caleb Powers himself and to Grant L. Roberts, to whom it belonged, and who has had an interest in turning it up. The search by them began in November, 1906, and was started from a remark which Mr. Roberts made casually while visiting at the jail here. He had heard someone at Frankfort during the time of the last trial of Jim Howard express the belief that the gun was in either Harlan or Bell counties.

He told Powers of that remark and the latter took it up and addressed letters to friends in those counties. From one response he gleaned information that a man named Helton, in Harlan county, had such a gun in his possession. He could not for a time locate Helton, but finally learned that he had removed from Harlan to Knox county. He found him at a place called Crane Nest, some ten miles northwest of Barbourville.

Communicating with friends in Knox, Powers ascertained beyond doubt that Helton had a gun which he had carried away from Frankfort in February, 1900, after, as he said, failing to ascertain to whom it belonged.

Roberts was again in Georgetown in January, 1907, and called at the jail. Powers told him of the information which had come to him, and prevailed upon him to make a trip to Knox county to see Helton.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather of the season, Roberts undertook the mission. He was accompanied from Georgetown by L. F. Sinclair, postmaster, and an attorney for Powers. They went to Barbourville, and from there made the trip in an open wagon. Arriving at the home of Helton they had no difficulty in seeing the gun so much sought after, and Roberts identified it as the Marlin rifle which he had purchased after Youtsey had raffled it in the winter of 1899. Helton did not object to their taking the gun, and Roberts took it to Frankfort, where he is deputy revenue collector, and put it away in his office. Caleb Powers has not seen the gun, and will not until it is brought out to be identified.

* * *

Helton To Testify.

Albert Helton is here as a witness for the defense, as is Roberts, and what Helton will say as to why he hold the gun for so many years without turning it over to the defense, or the Commonwealth, remains to be told on the witness stand. Powers had no hesitation in telling what he knew of the finding of the gun.

There is wide difference of opinion as to whether the bringing of the gun into court at this time benefits the side producing it. In turning it up the defense lawyers hope to show that it passed from Youtsey to one of the mountain men, and not to Ben Rowe, the colored janitor of Powers' office, whom Youtsey says he directed to pick it up from the floor of the private office of the Secretary of State a few minutes after it had been used. They also hope to show the jury that it was Youtsey and not Powers, who was having rifles sent out of the building a few days after the shooting.

* * *

What Youtsey Said.

It will be recalled that Youtsey, on direct examination said that Powers came to his office and advised him to get any rifles in that department out of the building. According to Youtsey, he not only had the negro, Rowe, to pick up the gun from the floor but had him carry it to the lavatory in the Executive department and there eject the shell from its place. He, Youtsey, picked up the empty shell and threw it into an open grate fire in the private office of W. S. Taylor.

According to J. B. aMthews, an assistant to Powers at Frankfort in January, 1900, and the man who acted as detective at the instance of Powers after the shooting, he picked the gun up and, a few minutes later, fearing an attack upon the building, gave it and a Winchester gun in the room to Wade Skidmore and a young man whom Mathews did not at the time know. He could not afterward locate the second man to whom he gave a gun.

On this trial Youtsey told of a conversation which he says he had with Caleb Powers in the Georgetown jail in 1900, relative to the gun. He testified that Powers asked him at that time if he could identify the gun, and offered to bring it into the jail, with the permission of Jailer Reed, for the purpose of having him identify it. Youtsey declined to do so, for the reason, he said,

(Concluded on 10th Page, 5th Col.)

GOV. BLACKBURN HOME ON LEAVE

CHIEF OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE AND ENIGNEER GOETHALS ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 16.—Col. W. C. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama canal, and the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of the Panama canal zone, arrived here to-day on the steamer Colon from Cristobal. Both Col. Geothals and Gov. Blackburn are on six-weeks' leave of absence. Work on the canal is progressing finely, said Col. Goethals. "We are virtually making the dirt fly. We have 30,000 men at work and can easily secure more when we need them. In fact, we have turned away many applicants. I shall see the President, but my visit to him will have no special significance."

SECRETARY TAFT

INTERESTED IN THE RENUNCIATION OF ROOSEVELT.

News Received Aboard the President Grant By Wireless.

On board Steamship President Grant, Monday evening, by wireless, via Cape Race, N. F., Dec. 16.—The President Grant, which has among its passengers Secretary of War William H. Taft, Mrs. Taft and their son, Charles, has encountered disagreeable weather, which has retarded its progress, and will probably make the steamer a day or two late in reaching New York. Since sailing on December 7 from Hamburg, where the Secretary came aboard, the passage has been generally rough and the weather cold.

We are due in New York on Thursday next, but are not likely to arrive in port until late Friday or Saturday morning.

The Taft party is well, with the exception of Charles Taft, who has been ailing for several days, during which he has had some temperature. He is better to-night and is in no danger.

Secretary Taft was interested in the announcement from the White House in which President Roosevelt reiterated his announcement not to accept the Republican nomination next June. The news was received on board the steamer by wireless Tuesday, but the Secretary would make no comment upon it. He said he had no information upon the political situation at home.

Secretary Taft addressed a concert audience in the main saloon to-night. The topic of his talk, which was informal, was "Russia and the Czar."

Message Probably Retransmitted.

New York, Dec. 16.—The wireless message bringing news of Secretary Taft's party was sent, as near as can be reckoned here, when the steamer President Grant was about 300 miles east of Cape Race. This is an unusual distance at which to establish communication with the Cape Race station, and it is quite possible that the wireless story was picked up by some steamer nearer port and re-transmitted to Newfoundland, though no mention of retransmission is made.

SIXTY MINERS MEET DEATH

Fearful Explosion In Alabama Coal Mine.

Disaster Believed To Have Been Caused By Dust.

Fourteen Men Escape, Several Being Badly Burned.

RESCUE WORK GOES SLOWLY.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—Advices early to-night from Yolande indicate that about sixty men met death by an explosion in the mines at that place this morning. The work of recovery is very slow, and while hundreds of miners from the adjacent mining camps are present to assist, it is thought that all of the dead cannot be gotten out before to-morrow. Only twelve bodies had been recovered up to 6 o'clock.

The explosion occurred at about 10:30 o'clock this morning, and, so far, its cause has not been determined. Fewer than one hundred men went into the mine this morning, and this accounts for the fact that the loss of life was not heavier. The mine has in the past been pronounced free from gas by the State Mine Inspectors, and it is supposed that the explosion was caused by dust. When a mine is not properly sprinkled and the air is allowed to get filled with fine coal dust, particles of it become almost as explosive as gas itself.

* * *

Hot Air Rushing Out.

At noon it was impossible to venture even near the mouth of the mine, so hot was the air that was rushing out.

The explosion was below the second right sub-entry. The mines go down something like fifteen hundred feet. There was a terrific explosion. The force was seen outside, dust and timber being blown out in great quantities, destroying small buildings near by and also landing on the depot, some little distance away. There was a terrific heat immediately after the explosion.

Officials of the company on the scene immediately took steps to start a rescue party to get to the men on the inside. The fans were started up and other methods taken to eliminate the bad air. Within an hour fourteen men had crawled out of the mine, and their description of the inside was heartrending. Several of these men were badly burned. Two hours after the explosion it was still impossible to venture even near the mouth of the mine, so hot was the air that was rushing out.

* * *

Near Scene of Previous Disaster.

Yolande mine is but a few miles from Virginia City, where a similar explosion occurred about two years ago, 112 men being killed at that time. Yolande is thirty-five miles south of Birmingham, on the Birmingham Mineral railroad. The Yolande Coal and Coke Company is headed by Dr. G. B. Crowe, of Birmingham. Between 125 and 150 men are given employment in the No. 1 mine. Being Monday morning, a large crowd did not go into the mines.

The Yolande mines were among the model collieries of the Birmingham district. Nonunion men were worked exclusively, but everything possible had been done to insure the contentment of employes with their condition. The village is located on a beautiful hill, and the houses are all painted white, with green trimmings, giving it an air of picturesqueness and healthfulness unusual in mining quarters.

DOWAGER QUEEN OF SAXONY DEAD.

Telegrams of Condolence From Nearly All the Rulers of the World.

Dresden, Dec. 16.—The body of Dowager Queen Carola, of Saxony, who died early this morning, is lying in state in the winter garden of the villa, where the end came. It will be transferred to the Catholic court church in Dresden to-morrow evening and will there lie in state a second time until the funeral, which has been fixed for Wednesday evening. The official Gazette announces that there be ten days of mourning.

Telegrams of condolence have been received by King Frederick August from nearly all the rulers of the world. Emperor William sent a long and sympathetic message, in which he emphasized the high regard the German Empress entertained for Queen Carola. The Saxon Parliament, after listening to the reading of an eulogy of the late Queen, adjourned as a mark of respect.

UNABLE TO TELL STORY OF TRAGEDY.

H. S. Buckner, Who Accidentally Killed Hunting Companion, Under Influence of Narcotics.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—Late to-day Harry S. Buckner, who yesterday accidentally killed his hunting companion, S. G. H. Norton, a prominent New Orleans clubman, was in a dangerous state of collapse. Narcotics were administered to him last night and the taking of his statement about the tragedy has been postponed.

FAIRBANKS' MANAGERS PLAN EARLY START.

Indiana Delegates To Be Selected In February and Instructed For Vice President.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—(Special)—The Republican managers have determined to take time by the forelock and place Charles W. Fairbanks' candidacy for the Presidency before the people in tangible shape by selecting the delegates to the National Republican convention early in February.

The delegates in the thirteen congressional districts will be first chosen, and then a convention will be called specially to select the four delegates for the State at large. Immediately after the delegates are selected, systematic work for Mr. Fairbanks will be begun by sending them into other States to perfect organizations in his interest. The fact that the delegates are to be selected three months earlier than usual is regarded as significant, as it will keep down the probability of opposition in the delegation.

MADDEN SUES BELL FOR $150,000 DAMAGES

CHARGES MILLIONAIRE TURFMAN WITH ALIENATING WIFE.

MR. AND MRS. ALBERT SIMONS ALSO MADE DEFENDANTS.

SUIT FILED IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Suit for $150,000 damages was filed in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn to-day by John E. Madden, the Kentucky horseman, against Louis V. Bell, a Manhattan broker, and Albert Simons and his wife, Laura. Madden charges that the three defendants conspired together to alienate the affections of Mrs. Madden and to take Madden's two children away from him.

Mrs. Madden obtained a divorce from her husband in Cincinnati some months ago and shortly afterward was married to Bell. Madden alleges that he has not only been deprived of the custody and companionship of his children, but that his business has been greatly injured by the acts of the defendant.

It is alleged the conspiracy began in 1904 while the defendants, excepting Bell, were in his employ, Simons as a rubber of horses and his wife as a cook. It is alleged that the defendants conspired to "destroy the happiness of the plaintiff's household and to deprive the plaintiff of his wife's consort, affection and society."

ATTEMPT TO BURN TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

CHARGE PREFERRED AGAINST ETHAN OWEN, ARRESTED AT MURRAY.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Ethan Owen, twenty-two years old, of Murray, was arrested at that place on the charge of attempted arson, in connection with the effort to burn two tobacco warehouses there two weeks ago. Rumors were current that $100 had been offered for the destruction of the warehouses, but detectives who worked on the case are reticent, and the examination was private. The young man denies the charge. Jealousy among local tobacco men was the first cause assigned. Owen gave bond and was released from custody.

ILLNESS DELAYS HARDEN HEARING

EDITOR WHO WON CASE AGAINST VON MOLTKE IN STATE OF NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The prosecution of Maximilien Harden, editor of Die Zukunft, by Count Kuno Von Moltke, who is attempting to vindicate himself from the accusations brought out during the previous hearing of the Harden-Von Moltke case, has been postponed until next Thursday because Harden is too ill to appear in court. He is in a state of nervous exhaustion and suffers from violent pains in the head. The trial before a criminal bench of five Judges had been set for to-day.

The president of the court accepted a request made by Prince Von Buelow to be excused from testifying.

Just as the court adjourned Count Von Moltoke arose and disavowed Dr. George Mersback, who has published a pamphlet in his defense.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN LOVE LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Velna Farris, Formerly of Clay County, Kentucky, Kills Himself At Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Lying dead in a cornfield with a bullet-hole back of his ear, presumably a suicide, the body of Velna Farris was found this afternoon by his employer, Frank McLean, who lives on a farm near Clarks. A revolver clasped in his hand with one chamber emptied told the tale of how he met his death.

Farris at one time lived in Clay county, Ky., near Manchester. The young man's tragic death is attributed by his friends to disappointment in a love affair.

ATLANTIC FLEET OFF FOR PACIFIC

President Leads Way To the Open Sea.

Last Good-bye Said From the Mayflower.

Gigantic Battleships Pass In Stately Array.

LOST IN CLOUD OF SMOKE.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Dec. 16.—Sixteen hard-hitting steel-belted American battleships, guns' bristling and burly of girth, but sparkling white in their immaculate dressings of peace, sailed away to-day under the dazzling sun of a cloudless winter sky, on their famous twin sea expedition of 14,000 miles along foreign shores and changing climes, to the west coast of the United States. President Roosevelt on the bridge of his cruiser-yacht, the Mayflower, personally led the magnificent four-mile line of fighting vessels during the first stage of the voyage. From the ancohrage ground in Hampton Roads to the Horseshoe Bend of Chesapeake Bay his eagle-crested flag of blue pointed the way to the fleet's new home at the Golden Gate. Then, when the wide reaches of the sea were visible through the wide-swung capes of Virginia, he turned aside and, coming to anchorage, reviewed the passing pageant.

The blue of the sky, the stretch of green sea miles, the glistening of spotless hulls, the curl of foam-crested bow waves, the cheering of sailors afloat and friends ashore, the breeze-blown strains of "Auld Lang Syne" floating across the waters, the blare of trumpets, the ruffle of drums, the flash of signals and the boom of saluting cannon marked the departure of the fleet, presenting to the people who watched a spectacle they will never forget and to the world at large the reality of the trimmest, snuggest, most homogenious, most thoroughly equipped, most mobile and self-reliant assemblage of first-class battleships ever gathered in one command.

* * *

A Fleet of Peace.

There was not a ship in the line old enough to have smelled the powder or taken the shot of Manila or Santiago, stories written scarce ten years ago in the history of nations. All were modern of design and armament, examples of an aggressive sea-going navy which the President has declared to be so essential to the peace of the country.

Attaches of foreign legations and embassies at Washington and many correspondents who have seen war service on foreign journals freely declared that to-day's naval display was the most impressive they had ever seen. The facility with which the big vessels were handled, the manner in which they were maneuvered into single column formation and the perfect alignment which was maintained to the southward turn from the cape called for the warmest admiration. The thrill of the beautiful marine picture was felt under that last windblown spiral of smoke that was lost on the horizon.

* * *

Reception By the President.

The sailing of the fleet was preceded by a reception on the quarter deck of the Mayflower, which shortly after 8 o'clock this morning steamed into the center of the anchored fleet. President Roosevelt warmly greeted the four rear Admirals and the sixteen commanding officers of the fleet as they climbed from dancing launches upon the starboard gangway of the yacht. He had a word of confidence and well wishing for all, but made no formal address. The President felt the occasion did not call for any such remarks, as the cruise just undertaken is officially regarded as but a detail of naval training.

The inspiring sight of the vessels gaily dressed at anchor and waiting the word to go, put the President in rare good spirits. While the Mayflower was coming into position and waiting for the reception to begin the President paced rapidly up and down the deck, anxious to obtain a view of the great double squadron from every possible vantage point. To Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and to others of his guests on board he was constantly exclaiming upon the beauty and grandeur of the surrounding scenes.

* * *

Greeting To Louisiana's Crew.

"Did you ever see such a fleet? And such a day? Isn't it magnificent? Oughtn't we all to feel proud? And then the President had something to say of the enlisted men. In the midst of the reception to the higher officers he sent for the coxswain for the Louisiana's launch and through him dispatched a special message of greeting to that ship's crew. It was on the Louisiana that the President made his recent trip to the Isthmus of Panama, and ever since that time he has felt a personal interest in all the ship has done.

When the surprised and embarrassed coxswain, Seaman William Chandler, had been presented to Mrs. Roosevelt, as well as to the President, and had again clambered into his launch, the President said to those about him, "I tell you, our enlisted men are everything. They are perfectly bully, and they are up to everything required of them. This is indeed a great fleet and a great day."

* * *

Evans First To Greet President.

Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the departing fleet, was the first of

Gloves For Her

Put up in Fancy Gift Boxes.

$1.00 For 2-clasp Lamb Skin Gloves, in tan, brown, black and white.

$1.25 For 2-clasp Lamb Skin Gloves, in brown, tan, white and black, Paris-point stitching.

$1.25 For Indian Gloves, of gray mocha, with gauntlets and fringe.

$1.50 For 2-clasp Real Kid Gloves, in slate, tan, brown, black and white.

$3.25 For 12-button Real Kid Gloves, in black, tan, white and brown.

$3.75 For 16-button Real Kid Gloves, beautiful quality, in black, white, tan, brown, etc.

John C. Lewis Co. (Incorporated)

the flag officers to be piped over the side of the Mayflower. He hurried to where the President stood waiting and, bringing his right hand to a saluting position, paid his formal respects and gave his personal assurance that the ships of his command were ready for their trip to the other side of the hemisphere. President Roosevelt acknowledged the salute with lifted hat and accepted the formal words of greeting as stiffly as they were uttered. Then, with the brief ceremony ended, he grasped Admiral Evans' hand and gave it the heartiest of shakes. The two conversed together informally for a moment or two until other arriving flag and commanding officers set the reception into full swing.

* * *

Last Word To Admiral "Bob."

When Admiral Evans was about to take his leave and get the fleet under way the President followed him to the gangway and then called him aside for nearly five minutes of earnest conversation. The President spoke, with his usual emphasis and the admiral listened intently, with a constant affirmative nod of his head.

During the reception the President was photographed with officers grouped about him. A marine guard and band were stationed on the Mayflower's decks, and the ceremonies of receiving and sending away the visiting officers gave a martial touch of color to the occasion. Rear Admiral Berry, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, journeyed to Hampton Roads on the torpedo boat Stringham to pay his respects to the President, and his dark-hulled, rakish-looking craft passed in among the white-clad battleships and added something of the sinister side to the purpose of a navy's being. Black of hull and funnels, with no touch of color anywhere in the relief, the Stringham glided about like some creepy reptile. There was another torpedo boat in the picture, the Tingey, which acted as convoy to the Mayflower. But the Tingey was far more pleasing in her sea-green coloring and bright yellow band about the forward stack. She remained by the side of the Mayflower throughout the ceremonies.

* * *

The President's Good-Bye.

In parting with the officers of the fleet President Roosevelt was wholly informal and to each had a cordial handclasp, a grasp of the uniformed shoulder and a hearty "Good-bye, old fellow, and good luck."

The waiting fleet prepared early to welcome the President and later bid him adieu. Long before the first gray shadows of the breaking day slanted through the open gateway of the capes, the red and white lanterns on mastheads were flashing signals from divisional flagships.

It was not long after the anchor lights had disappeared that the slim white hull of the Mayflower could be made out in the distance. Then the final preparations were rushed with a will. Orders had been given to dress ship at 8 o'clock, and the last bell of the morning watch had not been struck when the dressing lines, a-flutter with varicolored signal flags, were lifted to the truck above the fighting tops.

* * *

Greeting To the President.

The gay dressing appeared as if by magic on every ship of the fleet and remained afloat until the President had taken his place at the head of the line and came tumbling to the deck and the ships had once more assumed the simple garb of cruising trip.

The Old Point shores and the ramparts of historic old Fortress Monroe were lined with thousands of persons as the fleet lifted anchor and set sail. Other thousands were gathered aboard excursion crafts of all descriptions. The government pier, projecting far out into the roads at Old Point, was a living mass of humanity. In the crowd were gathered wives, sisters and sweethearts of officers and enlisted men, all feeling the common impulse of mingled admiration for the vast marine picture unfolded before them and the heartburnings of a long parting with relatives and friends. It was peculiarly fitting, therefore, that when the flagship Connecticut swept by the pier the band assembling on the quarterdeck should play "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and then more plaintively came the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," followed in turn by "The Star Spangled Banner." It was a pretty indication that amid the regrets of parting the call of patriotic duty was at last the one thing to be considered.

* * *

Review of the Fleet.

The fleet passed in review of the President, who was standing on the bridge of the Mayflower, at 11:15 o'clock.

There was little time to wait before the wide girthed hull of the Connecticut, glimmering white, showed off the quarter rail. Coming toward the Mayflower almost bow-on, at the head of the far-flung line, great clouds of curling black smoke leaping from her three towering funnels. Admiral Evans was on the after bridge high above the main deck.

The President lifted his hat and the spontaneous cheer he voiced was quickly taken up by others in his party. From his position on the Mayflower's bridge the President had an uninterrupted view of the entire pageant.

Abreast the Presidential yacht, the Connecticut began her series of salutes. The men at the rails, at the word of command, raised right hands to caps and held them there until the Mayflower was cleared. On the forward bridge Capt. Hugo Osterhaus and the fleet navigating officers came to attention with a flourish of swords. Admiral Evans and the members of his staff saluted similarly in turn from the after bridge, while the men on guard, with polished rifles, stood motionless at "present arms." Drums aboard the flagship were ruffling their tokens of respect when at last came the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" floating across the waves.

* * *

Salutes Roar.

Just beyond the Mayflower the saluting cannon were brought into play, and with twenty-one guns the flagship voiced her farewell message, the white globules of powder smoke rising like filmy balloons from either bow to become lost in the deep-hued coal vapor whirling from the glowing fires beneath hissing boilers.

When the echoes of the saluting cannon of the Kentucky had died away across the waters, the Connecticut at the head of the column four miles away had almost reached the capes and the history-making journey had begun in earnest. Clearing the capes later the Connecticut showed the way down the coast. It is expected that at sea various maneuvers and different squadron formations will be tried, but the speed will always remain the same, ten knots an hour unless some ship should have to exceed that limit temporarily to correct her position or carry out some order.

* * *

Sailors Left Behind.

There was not a hitch in any of the details of the well-planned programme, but there were a number of amusing incidents, not the least of which were the antics of four sailors who had overstayed their leave on shore and were calling from the Old Point pier for a boat to pick them up. At last one of the quartet conceived the idea of wigwagging their plight to the commanding officer. Seizing his own cap and another from his companion, he mounted to a pilehead and for nearly ten minutes waved arms and caps according to the signal code. But it was too late to stop for stragglers, and the disappointed sailors, their ditty-boxes and clothes-bags safe aboard the departing ships, were left behind.

When the President and officers were posing for their pictures, Admiral Evans called forth laughter by exclaiming to the group of photographers: "Shoot fast, you fellows; you need some training at a navy gun."

* * *

Well Down the Coast.

To-night the sixteen ships of the massive fleet, continuing in single order and steaming at the uniform speed of ten knots an hour, according to orders, are well down the coast toward the treacherous waters of Hatteras. The first lap of their journey will bring them to Trinidad on Christmas eve, and there amid the heat of the tropics the Christmas celebrations will be held.

Hundreds of good-bye telegrams were flashed to the ships by wireless telegraph as they left the roadstead and had turned down the southern coast.

* * *

President Returns To Washington.

The President, after the review at the Horseshoe was completed, returned to Washington, the Mayflower weighing anchor for the trip up the Potomac shortly after noon. The fleet got under way just after 10 o'clock in the morning and less than two hours later had cleared the capes and had begun in earnest the most notable practice cruise in all naval history.

* * *

Admiral Evans' Fleet.

The battleship fleet, with its commanding officers, is as follows:

Commander-in-chief — Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans.

First Squadron—First Division:

Connecticut (flagship) of Commander-in-chief, 16,000 tons, Captain Hugo Osterhaus, Lieut. Commander Robert B. Higgins, fleet engineer.

Louisiana, 16,000 tons, Capt. Richard Waynwright.

Kansas, 16,000 tons, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland.

Vermont, 16,000 tons, Capt. William P. Potter.

Second Division:

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, commander.

Georgia (flagship), 14,948 tons, Capt. Henry McCrea.

Virginia, 14,948 tons, Capt. Seaton Schroeder.

New Jersey, 14,948 tons, Capt. William H. H. Southerland.

Rhode Island, 14,948 tons, Capt. James B. Murdock.

Second Squadron, Third Division—Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, Commander.

Minnesota (flagship), 16,000 tons, Capt. John Hubbard.

Ohio, 12,500 tons, Capt. Charles W. Bartlett.

Maine, 12,500 tons, Capt. Giles B. Harber.

Missouri, 12,500 tons, Capt. Greenlief A. Marriam.

Fourth Division—Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, Commander.

Alabama, 11,525 tons, Capt. Samuel Teneyck Veeder.

Illinois, 11,525 tons, Capt. John M. Boyer.

Kearsarge, 11,525 tons, Capt. Hamilton Hutchins.

Kentucky, 11,525 tons, Capt. W. C. Cowles.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Culgoa (supply ship), 5,725 tons, Lieut. Commander John B. Patton.

Glacier (supply ship), 7,000 tons, Commander William S. Hogg.

Panther (repair ship), 3,380 tons, Commander V. S. Nelson.

Yankton (tender), 975 tons, Lieut. Walter Gherlard.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE. From October to May, Colds are most frequent cause of Headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

RESULTS AT LOS ANGELES.

Kinsman Almost Walks Home In the Feature Race At Santa Anita Park.

Los Angeles, Dec. 16.—Close finishes were the rule at Santa Anita to-day, except in the fourth race, a long-distance event, in which Kinsman almost walked home. Barney Schreiber's Chief Desmond, a fourth choice, was a surprise in the fifth race. Two favorites won. Summaries:

First Race—Six furlongs:
Stanley Fay, 106 (Lycurgus), 6 to 5...... 1
Col. Bob, 111 (Taylor), 7 to 1.......... 2
Nibly, 112 (Ross), 16 to 5.............. 3
Time, 1:12 2-5. Lalende, Dominus, Arvi, Sir Edward and Tallerand also ran.

Second Race—Six furlongs:
Sibbecawana, 105 (Burns), 4 to 1........ 1
Franciscan, 102 (Hardy), 11 to 5........ 2
Victorine Hannon, 102 (Ross), 9 to 1.... 3
Time, 1:14 2-5. Supine, Belle of Mayfair, Burnell, Henry Kelly, Seldano and Vallejo also ran.

Third Race—Seven furlongs:
Josie's Jewel, 103 (Preston), 6 to 1.... 1
Scarfell, 100 (McCarthy), even.......... 2
Bellemence, 90 (Martin), 15 to 1........ 3
Time, 1:25 4-5. Golden Shore, Nellie Racine, Norfolk, Christine, Optician, Rarca, Anona and Colewort also ran.

Fourth Race—Mile and a quarter:
Kinsman, 102 (Ross), 2 to 1............. 1
Bogum, 90 (Lycurgus), 20 to 1........... 2
Avontellicus, 112 (Callahan), 6 to 1.... 3
Time, 2:06. Elie, Needful, Corkhell, J. F. Donahue, Joiner and Lady Rosa also ran.

Fifth Race—Seven furlongs:
Chief Desmond, 95 (Goldstein), 9 to 1... 1
Barney Oldfield, 96 (Archibald), 5 to 1.. 2
Seantor Beckham, 92 (Musgrave), 6 to 5. 3
Time, 1:20 3-5. Otwell, Patriotic and Snap Dragon also ran.

Sixth Race—One mile:
Frank Flitner, 112 (Preston), 9 to 2.... 1
Lysario, 112 (Moriarity), 15 to 1....... 2
Eduardo, 109 (Fischer), 15 to 1......... 3
Time, 1:35 4-5. Glen Echo, Arimo, Edwin Gum, Col. Jack, Jocund and Marster also ran.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK REGISTERED.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A small earthquake was recorded at the Weather Bureau yesterday afternoon, December 15, beginning at twelve hours fifty-seven minutes and twenty-six seconds. The amplitude of motion throughout the disturbance was very small, and only barely distinguishable on the records.

Can't afford Handicaps

Change from coffee to

POSTUM

You'll know

"There's a Reason"

GOOD PLACES FOR THE SENATORS

Paynter and McCreary Well Cared For

In the Assignments On Committees.

Commissioner Wants Pension Offices Abolished.

SHERLEY ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Senate Democrats met in caucus this morning to agree on the committee assignments of the present Congress.

Senator Paynter will go upon the following committees District of Columbia, Privileges and Elections, Immigration, Claims, Indian Affairs, Education and Revision of the Laws.

Senator McCreary relinquished several minor committees, accepted Senator Blackburn's old place on Military affairs and accepted reappointments on the following committees: Foreign Relations, examine the several branches of the Civil Service, Immigration, Industrial Expositions, Pacific Railroads, Philippines, and Standards, Weights and Measures.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, goes on Interstate Commerce, Pensions, Canals, Railroads and Indian Affairs.

Senator Johnson, of Alabama, on District of Columbia, Indian Affairs, Indian Depredations, Interoceanic Canals, Mines, Philippines and National Banks.

Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, on Postoffices, Agriculture, Privileges and Elections, Education and Railroads.

* * *

Pay Pensions At Washington.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day recommended to Congress the abolition of the eighteen pension agencies throughout the United States and the consolidation of them in order that the work of paying pensioners may be accomplished from the pension office in this city.

The enactment into law of the Commissioner's recommendations would mean the abolition of the Louisville pension agency, whose force comprises the following Miss Sherley M. Gallagher, Miss Cleo S. Burnett, William D. Watson, Miss Florence F. Byers, Miss Dora E. Gibson, William S. Vernon, Miss Catherine Mara, Lawrence I. Rebel Miss Lillian Bonfield, Robert L. Clinkenbeard, Ray Mann, Miss Roberta Wandling and John L. Wandling.

The same question came up last Congress and was passed upon negatively in the House.

* * *

Two Kinds of a Blunder.

The action of the Democratic National Committee in designating Denver as the place for the convention is a geographical and political blunder, particularly the latter. However, the center of population may be moving westward, Colorado is still well out on the periphery of the voting strength of the country, and is still further away from the currents of thought and events which mold the destinies of parties. But still more unfortunate was the discussion which preceded the decision. The undisguised commercialism, the hankering after funds to handle, so cynically proclaimed by men of the stamp of Taggart, Stone and Tom Johnson, betokened a contempt of public opinion which ought not to be found in a body representing the Democracy of the country.

* * *

Honor For Mr. Sherley.

Representative Sherley, of Louisville district, was to-day appointed a member of the House Appropriation Committee. In the Forty-fifth Congress Mr. Beck held a position on the same committee, and in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses Mr. Blackburn was also appointed. In the Fifty-first Congress the place went to Mr. Breckinridge, since which time there has been no Kentuckian on the committee. The committee is regarded as one of the most important in the House, having the framing under its charge of the great supply measures.

* * *

Blind Man Loses In Senate Lottery.

High offices were disposed of by lottery in the United States Senate to-day. The two new Senators from Oklahoma, a blind man and a Cherokee Indian, drew lots to see who should get the long and short terms, and luck was against the blind man.

It was decided that one of the newcomers should serve until March 4, 1909, and the other until March 4, 1913, this arrangement being necessary in order to conform to the rule that one-third of the Senate shall be renewed every two years. Secretary Bennett put two slips into a ballot box, one numbered 1907 and the other 1913. "You draw first," magnanimously said the Indian, Robert L. Owen.

Thomas P. Gore groped about for the box and by mistake drew out both slips. He dropped the long-term slip and held on to the other, which was drawn by Senator Owen.

Representative Langley, of the Tenth district to-day, recommended the appointment of W. R. Candill for the Falcon, Magoffin county, post-office.

* * *

Kentucky Postmasters Reappointed.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the appointments of O. L. Barnes for the Elizabethtown post-office and C. C. Wallace for the Richmond post-office. Both are reappointments. The postmasters have made good records and, while they had opposition, the Postmaster General decided upon their reappointments.

* * *

The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed for want of jurisdiction the case of the Vandalia Railroad Company vs. the State of Indiana from the Indiana Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court heard arguments in the case of Darnell vs. the city of Mempis, involving the city taxes on lumber from the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

* * *

A report transmitted to Congress by the Chief of Engineers says a preliminary examination of Duck river, Tennessee, from its mouth to Centerville, shows it is not worthy of further improvement.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

LORD JANITORS OF THE SCHOOLS

Trustees Try To Capture Management From Them.

Knight of Mop Threatened To Run For Board.

Licking Pupils With All Ceremony of Execution.

AFTER FULL DAY'S NOTICE.

Who runs the schools of Louisville?

The first three guesses would be the School Board, the Superintendent or the principals, but, according to the ruling opinion of the members of the School Board at their meeting last night, where they assembled to adopt rules for their ensuing term, it is the janitor. The consensus of opinion was that this dignitary's reign of terror must cease summarily. Tales of the alleged insolent domination and absolute autocracy on the part of the wielders of the mop and broom filled the air at the close of the meeting, when P. G. Croker rose and declared war to the bitter end with the all but nominal owners of the schools.

Harrowing in its details was the story of janitorial insubordination, related by Mr. Coker. His narration was supplemented and illuminated by other members of the board who have bearded the lions in their dens. Mr. Coker announced that at the next meeting of the board the Committee on Hygene and Sanitation, headed by Dr. George F. Simpson, would spring one of the biggest surprises in the history of the board. Only an inkling of the condition of Louisville schools as a result of alleged janitorial indifference and neglect of duty was contained in the arraignment last night.

During the course of Mr. Coker's attack upon janitors in general and those now at the schools in particular, Dr. Samuel Meyer gained the floor and added a few supplementary remarks.

* * *

Told Teacher To Go To "Hot Place."

"Not long ago," said Dr. Meyer, "a certain janitor when asked by a teacher to sweep her room told her to go to a hot place."

At this startling bit of information the members gasped. Before they could recover their equilibrium, Dr. Meyer continued:

"Was he discharged? No, he was merely transferred."

Pinkney Varble had been following Dr. Meyer's story with absorbing and increasing interest, but at this point his train of thought became confused.

"Where was he transferred?" asked Mr. Varble. To the hot place?"

This question Dr. Meyer was unable to answer, but he believed that it was not so bad as that. Continuing, Dr. Meyer said:

"I had occasion to visit a certain school. I asked a janitor why certain things were not attended to that should have been looked after. He replied that he was janitor of the school and asked me to understand emphatically that he knew his business.

"'Do you know who I am?' I said to the man impressively.

* * *

Run For Trustee If He's Fired.

"'Certainly,' he replied, 'you are a School Trustee; but what of that. If I get fired I'm going to run for the board myself.'"

After this anecdote each of the members gasped twice in quick succession and Mr. Coker went on:

"The health of our children is being endangered daily by the neglect of janitors in matters of hygiene and sanitation. In the school janitors' code there are two important days on the calendar. One is Christmas and the other is July Fourth. On these two memorable occasions the windows in the schools are washed inside and out—that is, if the weather is not too cold at Christmas time.

* * *

Teachers Have To Have Room Cleaned

"There are schools in this city where the janitor has never bought a bar of soap. They are the most underworked and overpaid set of employes in the city's service. There are innumerable instances where teachers have had to pay people to clean the schools so that they and the pupils would not have to live in filth. There are parts of some of the schools that are not fit to stable a hog in, and it's a lasting disgrace to send little boys and girls to them daily in such a condition."

Mr. Coker's remarks were occasioned by what he thought to be a lack of rules governing the conduct of janitors and, as rules were being adopted, he wished some provision passed which would reach them. It was found that there were many rules, all stringent in their nature and covering the duties of janitors in the section containing "Rules for Janitors."

* * *

Must Control Situation.

"This situation can be met," said Mr. Varble, "if we give the janitors to understand that we are behind the principals and that what they say is law or the janitors must look for new jobs. I employ eighteen janitors and they all do what I tell them. When there is a janitor around you must keep control of the situation. If you don't then the janitor will susrp the perogative that is rightfully yours."

Many of the members of the board who are not of the physical stature of Mr. Varble wore expressions that seemed to question the feasibility of the tall trustee's suggestion for the conquest of the recalcitrant janitors.

Many of the changes in the rules made last night were simply for the purpose of smoothing out the rough places that were found in the rules handed down by the departing boards. Many of the new rules are already in effect through changes in the charter, although they have never been changed in the rules. Some of the more important changes were the reducing of the price for "school children" over age in the night schools from ten cents a week to nothing; giving the right to a teacher to whip her pupils in the presence of the principal, after the consent of the parent had been obtained and a history of the case filed in writing with the superintendent, this act to be performed only after twenty-four hours' notice to every one concerned, the pupil included, and the prohibiting of any married woman teaching in the schools.

* * *

Two Innovations.

The rule in regard to whipping had been heretofore that only the principal could administer corporal punishment, and the twenty-fourth clause is also an innovation.

"That will be just like a public execution," was the comment of Mr. Varble on the twenty-four-hour clause. "All that is needed is a provision calling for the signing of a whipping warrant by the Governor and the reading of the warrant to the condemned by the Sheriff."

The new smoking rule governing pupils and janitors provides that the practice must not be indulged in during school hours or the janitor is liable to be fined and the pupil suspended. Before the rule forbade smoking on the school premises. Now if it is necessary for the janitor to go on an errand or the schoolboy to remain away from school they must refrain from smoking while schools are holding sessions anywhere in the city, or dire results may follow.

* * *

No Married Teachers.

In the past, married women could serve as teachers provided their husbands were incapable of earning a living through illness. The new rule does away with the provisory clause and excludes all married women. The rule will not be de post facto, and the one married woman now a teacher will be allowed to continue in her duties.

Edward Wolff thought that the elderly patrons of the night schools were not being taxed too heavily for their education when asked to pay ten cents a week for instruction, but the other members of the board voted to make admission free. The tuition fees for children living outside the city who attend the Colored High School was raised from $35 a year to $40; to those attending Normal School from $100 a year to $140; to those getting instruction at the Colored Normal School the cost was lowered from $75 a year to $40; to those going to the Commercial High School the price was raised from $45 to $50.

All publishers wishing to seel new books must present a free copy to each member of the board thirty days before the regular meeting in May. At the suggestion of Supt. Mark, the Committee on Rules recommended the abolishing of May 16 as du Pont Memorial Day in the schools on the ground that two days of vacation in one month was too many. The day was not only abolished, but provision made for the holding of appropriate exercises at Manual High and the dismissing of all schools on that day. Mr. Varble said that it would be a disgrace not to keep fresh the memory of a man who had done so much for the schools of Louisville. Mr. Mark explained that it was only to better the discipline that he had suggested the change.

The meeting closed with the attack upon the janitors and a "two-minute" secret meeting which lasted an hour. The meeting was called by George Wilson, President of the board. None of the Trustees would say what the meeting was for. All the members were present with the exception of J. B. Atkinson and James Norton.

Later it was learned that the secret meeting was for the purpose of discussing the advisability of discharging one of the three truant officers at the next meeting of the board. The evidence against the man was gone over, and it was thought sufficient by many to warrant his dismissal. No action, however, can be taken until the next meeting. The nature of the charges against the truant officer could not be learned, but they are said to be serious.

ANCIENT ART

That of the Shoemaker Has Lengthy Lineage.

RECOGNIZED OVER 4,000 YEARS BEFORE PRINTING.

A few winters ago I passed a day among the wonderfully decorated tombs in the cemetery of what was once Memphis, upon the western bank of the Nile, writes Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle. One of the show places is the remarkable underground palace that the illustrious Queen Ti of the Fifth Dynasty (i. e., about 4,500 years ago) constructed for her final resting place. It consists of a great court forty feet by sixty, as I remember, and several other apartments besides the mummy chamber, which is reached by a stairway leading down from the largest room. Upon the walls of this tomb are the best preserved pictures to be found in all Egypt. And among them are the figures of two artisans working upon coverings for the feet!

Therefore, makers of shoes, I salute you! More than four thousand years before the art of printing had practical existence—although you will admit that the decorator of Queen Ti's tomb was almost a publisher—your art was recognized, respected and immortalized.

The natural impulse of mankind is to go barefoot. Every reader of this page can remember youthful days in which the greatest possible pleasure was embodied in a run through the woods or along the shore unshod. Very well can I recall the secret spot in the barn in which I was wont to hide my shoes and stockings, in order that I might be in the competition for the first "stone bruise" of the summer. That was the primitive man, speaking up for the faraway days "before we were women and men!"

The use of the sandal marks the dawn of the artisan of footgear. It is the only shoe mentioned in the Bible. Speaking of the church, St. Crispin is one of the most beloved of sanctified or canonized men. He was a member of a very noble family who embraced Christianity, and being forced to seek asylum in Soissons, adopted the trade of shoemaker. He suffered martyrdom about 287 by being thrown into a caldron of melted lead; but he has had his day in the Roman and Anglican churches for nearly fifteen hundred years, namely, October 25.

Shoemaking is a remarkably interesting art. In Constantinople its followers are all poets. While a customer is having a heel repaired or a shoe relaced the attendant recites extemporized or memorized verses to him; as the language is Arabic or Turkish, the listener rarely knows whether he is hearing a good or bad verse. On the Muski, the Broadway of Old Cairo, one can buy the red leather, sharp-toed slippers, universally worn in a land where there is rarely any rain, for about sixty cents. They are not worth more, being very flimsy articles in construction. They are not representative of the expert English or American handmade shoe—which is a thing of beauty, of comfort and of enduring utility.

Always remember that the shoemaker's trade is called "the gentle craft." So much can be said in its praise and so little against it that the balance of the scales of popular appreciation shows strongly in its favor. The novels of Dickens, Kingsley, Bulwer, Hardy and Macdonald contain many types of the craft. Dear old Hannah More used the shoemaker frequently to point a moral. There have been many illustrious makers of shoes. Henry Wilson, Vice President during Gen. Grant's second term, delighted to be spoken of as "the Natick Cobbler," in recognition of the fact that he spent his boyhood at a shoemaker's bench in a Massachusetts town. John G. Whittier wrote a poem to the craft.

HOLIDAY RATES VIA ILLINOIS CENTRAL

TO ALL POINTS SOUTH.

On Sale Dec. 20 to 25, Dec. 30-31 and Jan. 1; Good Until Jan. 6. City Ticket Office Southeast Corner Fourth and Market.

Where Thousands Pass By Every Day.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING will soon be in perfect condition. Ready for tenants by New Year's day. Some exceptionally desirable rooms, single or en suite, yet to be had. Splendidly adapted for dressmakers, doctors, milliners, manicurists, tailors, and any professional or business purpose where quick convenience to the passing shoppers is desired.

Elevator at each end of bright, spacious corridor; hot and cold water; heating gas, electric light, steam heat and janitor service are all included in the rent. Also the daily publication in The Courier-Journal of the tenants and their businesses. Apply room 16, 3d floor, for space.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICES HAVE VALUABLE ADVANTAGES.

OLD PANIC.

Capt. Marryat On Financial Troubles of 1837.

WRITER OF SEA TALES WAS IN AMERICA THEN ON VISIT.

HUMOROUS EFFECTS OF MONEY STRINGENCY NOTED.

TRADESMEN GAVE CHECKS.

Those who have experienced inconvenience or loss in the financial difficulties of the present day may take heart by comparing them with the conditions which prevailed in President Jackson's time, when the United States went through its first serious money crisis, says the New York Evening Post.

While the trouble was at its height the genial Capt. Marryat, of sea story fame, paid the country a visit, landing in New York on May 4, 1837. Some of the incidents and atmosphere of the period are recorded in "A Diary in America," published two years later, and have the advantage of expressing the viewpoint of an impartial observer who could look at the situation uninfluenced by personal interest.

For this reason, perhaps, Capt. Marryat took a lighter view of events than those whom they more closely affected, but his analysis of the causes of the trouble and remarks thereon, show that in spite of his humorous comment he looked beneath the surface.

"All the banks have stopped payment in specie, and there is not a dollar to be had," remarked Capt. Marryat of his first experiences. "I walked down Wall street and had a convincing proof of the great demand for money, for somebody picked my pocket.

"Two hundred and sixty houses have already failed, and no one knows where it is to end. Suspicion, fear, and misfortune have taken possession of the city. Had I not been aware of the cause, I should have imagined that the plague was raging, and I had the description of Defoe before me."

Capt. Marryat did not fail to notice and comment on the characteristic American spirit which was able to enjoy the humor of the situation, even at its own expenses, and in the midst of disaster to lay plans for a new start.

"The militia are under arms, as riots are expected," he writes. "The banks in the country and other towns have followed the example of New York, and thus has Gen. Jackson's Currency Bill been repealed without the aid of Congress. Affairs are now at their worst, and now that such is the case, the New Yorkers appear to recover their spirits. One of the newspapers humorously observes: 'All Broadway is like unto a new-made widow and doesn't know whether to laugh or cry.'

"There certainly is a very remarkable energy in the American disposition; if they fall, they bound up again. Somebody has observed that the New York merchants are of that elastic nature, and that, when fit for nothing else, they might be converted into coach springs, and such really appears to be their true character."

"'They may say the times are bad,' said a young American to me, 'but I think that they are excellent. A twenty-dollar note used to last me but a week, but now it is as good as Fortunatus' purse, which was never empty. I eat my dinner at the hotel and show them my twenty-dollar note. The landlord turns away from it as if it were the head of Medusa, and begs that I will pay another time. I buy everything that I want, and I have only to offer my twenty-dollar note in payment and my credit is unbounded—that is for any sum under twenty dollars. If they ever do give change again in New York it will make a very unfortunate change in my affairs.'"

* * *

Longer To Get Gold.

In that day the importation of gold was slower and more difficult, and currency, it appears, was not to be had even at a premium.

"Nobody refuses to take the paper of the New York banks," writes Capt. Marryat, in describing conditions, "although they virtually have stopped payment—they never refuse anything in New York—but nobody will give specie in change, and great distress is occasioned by this want of a circulating medium. Some of the shopkeepers told me that they had been obliged to turn away a hundred dollars a day, and many a Southerner, who has come up with a large supply of Southern notes, has found himself a pauper, and has been indebted to a friend for a few dollars in specie to get home again.

"The distress for change has produced a curious remedy. Every man is now his own banker. Go to the theaters and places of amusement, and, instead of change, you receive an I. O. U. from the Treasury. At the hotels and oyster cellars it is the same thing. Call for a glass of brandy and water, and the change is fifteen tickets, each good for one glass of brandy and water. At an oyster shop eat a plate of oysters, and you have in return seven tickets, good for one plate of oysters each.

"It is the same everywhere. The barbers give you tickets good for so many shaves; and, were there beggars in the streets, I presume they would give you tickets in change, good for so much philanthropy. Dealers in general give out their own bank notes, or, as they are called here, shin plasters, which are good for one dollar, and from that down to two and a half cents, all of which are redeemable only upon a general return to cash payments.

"Hence arises another variety of exchange in Wall street.

"'Tom, do you want any oysters for lunch to-day?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then here's a ticket, and give me two shaves in return.'"

* * *

Writer's Diagnosis.

Commenting on the reason for the financial difficulties of those days, Capt. Marryat says: "If anyone will look back upon the commercial history of these last fifty years, he will perceive that the system of credit is always attended with a periodical blow up; in England, perhaps, once in twenty years; in America, once in from seven to ten. This arises from there being no safety valve—no check which can be put to it by mutual consent of all parties.

"The most prominent causes of this convulsion have already been laid before the English public; but there is one—that of speculating in land—which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, nor has the importance been given to it which it deserves; as, perhaps, next to the losses occasioned by the great fire, it led, more than any other species of over-speculation and over-trading to the distress which has ensued.

"Not but that the event must have taken place in the usual course of things. Cash payments produce sure but smal returns; but no commerce can be carried on by this means on any extended scale. Credit, as long as it is good, is so much extra capital, in itself nominal and nonexistant, but producing real returns."

In spite of the example of disaster incident to the use of credit, Capt. Marryat does not, on that account, go to the extreme of condemning the system.

"The facility of credit," he explains, "enables those who obtain it to embark in other speculations, foreign to their business; for credit thus becomes extra capital, which they do not know how to employ. Such has been the case in the present instance; but this is no reason for the credit system not being continued. These occasional explosions act as warnings, and, for the time, people are more cautious; they stop for awhile to repair damages, and recover from their consternation; and when they go ahead again it is not quite so fast.

* * *

Benefit Vs. Damage.

"The loss is severely felt, because people are not prepared to meet it; but if all the profits of the years of healthy credit were added up, and the balance struck between that and the loss at the explosion, the advantage gained by the credit system would still be found to be great. The advancement of America depends wholly upon it. It is by credit alone that she has made such rapid strides, and it is by credit alone that she can continue to flourish, at the same time that she enriches those who trade with her.

"In this latter crisis there was more blame to be attached to the English houses, who forced their credit upon the Americans, than to the Americans, who, having such unlimited credit, thought that they might advantageously speculate with the capital of others.

"One of the most singular affections of the human mind is a proneness to excessive speculation, and it may here be noticed that the disease (for such it may be termed) is peculiarly English and American. Men, in their race for gain, appear, like horses that have run away, to have been blinded by the rapidity of their own motion. It almost amounts to an epidemic, and is infectious—the wise and the foolish being equally liable to the disease."

DEATH OF MRS. MARTHA J. HAMMOND.

Midway, Ky., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Martha J. Hammond died at her home in this city. She was in her seventy-seventh year and leaves three children, Miss Ella Hammond and Messrs. William A. and Charles Hammond, all of this city. Her remains were taken to Georgetown for burial.

WILLIAMS—GARNER.

Owingsville, Ky., Dec. 16.—Miss Ada Williams and Edward Garner, of near Wyoming, this county, were married by Elder R. T. Zimmerman.

Take Your Choice.

I.

Jim left in youth the dear old farm and wandered far away.
The years rolled by; the Sheriff came to sell the farm one day.
Then up there drove a stranger grand, who down the coin did plank.
You've guessed the rest. The man was Jim. He owned a city bank.

II.

John left one day the dear old bank; was lost to view for years.
His dad, the banker, suffered much and got in deep arrears.
The Sheriff came, but close behind, to save the bank from harm.
A stranger came. The man was John. He owned a paying farm.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

ALL REJOICED

For the Popular Quartermaster Was Aboard.

STEAMER'S MALAY OFFICIAL HAD NARROW CALL.

SWEPT INTO OCEAN WHILE VESSEL WAS IN STORM.

GRAPHIC TALE OF RESCUE.

The stout steel British freighter Hudson, redolent of spices from ports of the Far East, crawled into port from Bermuda, where she had stopped to replenish her coal bunkers, with one mighty happy quartermaster aboard, says the New York Sun. The whole ship's company rejoiced with him, for he is a favorite, and there was not a mother's son of them that did not try at least to do something heroic when Davy Jones had the quartermaster by the throat and seemed to be dragging him under.

The quartermaster is a Malay, and his English is not comprehensive enough to permit him to tell exactly what happened to him when the Hudson was using her last few tons of coal bucking her way to Bermuda to get more. It was a question with Capt. Fenton whether or not he would have to burn fittings to make the coal port. The Hudson was about 150 miles to the eastward of the vexed islands, dipping her nose in the riot, when the quartermaster, Anan, started down from the bridge to get a pail of water to clean things in the chartroom. Just then a sea swept over the starboard side, arching the bridge, and struck the quartermaster, sending him flying head over heels to leeward. Capt. Fenton and Mate McConigle, who were on the bridge, promptly cut away two ring buoys there and sent them a-sailing after the quartermaster.

In less than a minute the whole outfit above and below decks, including forty-one Malay and Chinese seamen and stokers, knew that the good little quartermaster was floundering in the ferment. Every lascar on deck ran for a line, got it and rushed to the ice rail. Capt. Fenton then did what the mate says was a hazardous bit of seamanship. He put his helm hard over and turned the ship's stern to the gale. He made a complete circle of the quartermaster, who had clung to the bucket and was holding it fast under his arms, bottom up. The skipper made a lee for the Malay with the ship, while nearly every man on deck lined the lee rail and hove a line at the quartermaster. He clung to his bucket, apparently fearing to risk catching at a line or navigating toward a life buoy. A dozen lascars and several white men of the crew stripped themselves and stood ready to go overboard with lines when the ship got near enough. By maneuvering cleverly, the skipper got so close alongside of Anan that it was possible to hit him with the end of a line. He made no effort to grasp any of the lines. The fact was that he was all in, and was clinging with death's grip to his bucket.

* * *

Lasso Saved Him.

Then one of the clever men of the crew devised a lasso and noosed the quartermaster around the neck. Anan's friends flocked to the line and might have decapitated him if they had not been restrained. A sea ladder which had been put over the side was soon filled with men, some naked, ready to give him a hand. Third Engineer George Murray was the first man down the ladder after Anan had been hauled to the foot of it. As Murray reached down to get the quartermaster a sea swatted both of them. Murray got Anan in the firm grip of a mechanic and held on until the sea had spent its force. He had a life line around him and he knew that the men above him would haul him back. They did, and with him came the unconscious quartermaster, who had been twenty minutes in the water and had been turned over many times and pretty well filled with brine. It took nearly an hour to bring Anan around.

As launching a lifeboat was impossible in the combers the only way the quartermaster could be saved was with the ship herself. It has been done only a few times before, but has often been attempted.

In the Gulf of Aden, where it is sometimes as hot as Tophet, one of the Chinese stokers jumped overboard. A boat was lowered and he was picked up. He went back on duty after a day's rest and came in yesterday glad that he had not succeeded in drowning himself. The mate said that it was a common thing for Chinese stokers to go mad in the hot gulf and seek relief from Davy Jones. It was also a common thing to save them and get their thanks later.

CENTRAL BANK

Strongly Favored By Controller of Currency.

NO LACK OF WARNINGS OF "CRISIS OF 1907."

CHIEF WEAKNESS OF OUR BANKING SYSTEM.

DUE TO LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Washington, Dec. 16.—William B. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, in his annual report made public to-day goes exhaustively into the financial condition of the country and discusses at length what he calls the "crisis of 1907." He says that since the date of the San Francisco disaster there has been no lack of warning indications, and for at least two years it has been more and more evident that there must soon be a slackening of pace if the country were to avoid a general crisis in financial and commercial affairs. These conditions, he says, have been world-wide. He says the recent panic was not due to the lack of confidence of the people in the banks, but more to a lack of confidence of the banks in themselves and in their reserves.

The chief weakness of our present national banking system, he says, is the provision in regard to reserve deposits, which piles up reserve on reserve, in reserve cities and central reserve cities, without requiring a sufficient amount of actual cash reserve on hand.

* * *

Favors Central Bank.

Mr. Ridgely favors the establishment by the Government of a central bank of issue and reserve. He says that such a bank would not only solve the great problems of our banking system, but it would also provide the machinery for conducting the Treasury operations in their relations to the banks with the least disturbance.

The report says there was a steady increase in the volume of loans and discounts from $4,366,045,295 on November 12, 1906, to $4,678,583,968 on August 22, 1907 the total increase being $312,538,673. This increase was due in part to the fact that 516 banks, with authorized capital of $34,967,000, were chartered during the year, but mainly to the increase in business of the older associations. Since the date of the corresponding report in 1906 (September 4) the banks increased their investments in United States bonds on August 22, 1907, to $660,297,440, a net increase of $31,-500,730. Lawful money held by the banks on August 22, aggregating $701,-623,532, consisting of $531,107,750 in specie and $170,515,782 in legal tenders, exceeded the amount held in September, 1906, by $75,611,121. In addition to lawful money, the banks held on August 22, $23,554,657 in notes of other banks, fractional currency, etc. The only notable diminution in assets was in exchanges for clearing-house, the net decrease being $204,738,324. Between November 12, 1906, and January 26, 1907, there was a reduction in exchanges of $248,422,717, a fall from $376,672,336 to $128,249,619. In the period between the January and March calls there was an increase of $134,617,117, and from March to May of $10,234,333. On August 22 the amount had fallen $82,498,906, or to $190,-602,163.

* * *

Capital Stock.

Considering the liability side of the banks' accounts there is shown to have been an increase of from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 in capital stock between each call, the net increase for the year being $61,384,518. While there was but a nominal increase in net undivided profits, approximately $6,000,000, the increase in surplus funds was $58,058,478, this account on August 22, standing at $548,300,602, as against $490,245,124 in September, 1906. The act of June 22, 1906, amending Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes, to permit of a loan to a single interest to the extent of 10 per cent. of capital and surplus, the aggregate not to exceed 30 per cent. of capital stock, unquestionably resulted in extraordinary additions to the surplus fund, as on June 18, 1906, with capital $826,129,785, the surplus amounted to but $448,858,491, while on August 22, 1907, the surplus exceeded 60 per cent of the capital stock.

* * *

Deposits.

Individual deposits, representing over 50 per cent. of the banks' liabilities, reached the maximum in the history of the system on May 20, 1907, when they amounted to $4,322,880,141. The amount to the credit of depositors on August 22 was $4,319,035,402, a decrease of $3,-844,739. The gross increase in deposits during the year was $297,065,436; the gross decrease, $177,968,344, leaving the net increase $119,097,092.

Government deposits in the banks were at their lowest on November 12, 1906, standing at $129,193,379. This account increased to $145,891,090 on January 26; declined to $140,801,794 on March 22; increased to $170,062,674 on May 20, and declined to $143,282,393 on August 22.

With the exception of the returns on March 22, when a decrease of $2,161,495 was shown in the amount of circulation outstanding, as compared with the January call, there was a steady increase in circulating notes during the year, the net increase on August 22, 1907, over September 4, 1906, being $33,984,950.

The liabilities of banks on account of rediscounts and bills payable fluctuated from a minimum of $27,226,318 on January 26 to a maximum of $59,176,079 on August 22, the net increase on the latter date over September 4, 1906, being $10,333,367.

* * *

Loans.

Reports of condition of national banks show, in detail, the amount and character of the paper held, classified as follows:

Demand paper with one or more individual or firm names; demand paper collateraled by stocks, bonds and other securities; time paper with two or more individual or firm names; time paper, single name, and time paper secured by stocks, bonds, etc.

Of the total amount of loans and discounts of national banks on August 22, 1907, aggregating $4,678,583,969, the sixty banks located in the central reserve cities, New York, Chicago and St. Louis, held $1,961,212,415; the 306 banks in other forty reserve cities held investments of this character to the amount of $1,242,440,028, the total for both classes of reserve cities being $2,303,-652,443, divided as follows: Demand single-name paper, $187,656,946; demand paper secured by stocks, bonds, etc., $598,917,625; time paper with two or more individual or firm names, $631,-742,158; time paper, single name, $466,-335,350, and time paper secured by stocks, bonds, etc., $418,999,364. Of the aggregate amount of loans granted by the 6,178 country banks, namely $2,-374,931,526, the demand single-name paper amounted to $240,563,589; demand paper with collateral, $233,960,-854; time paper with two or more individual or firm names, $1,017,009,280; time paper single name, $433,159,308, and time paper with collateral, $450,-238,495. Approximately one-fifth of the loans of all national banks are made by associations located in the city of New York.

Excluding the rate on thirty and sixty-day time loans, from November to March, ordinary rates prevailed during the year, except for call loans on Stock Exchange. The high point for Stock Exchange loans in November was 27; in December, 36; in January, 45; March, 25; June, 12; July, 16; September, 10, and October, 125.

The bank and trust company rate ranged from 1½ to 6 per cent., the maximum being reported in November and December, 1906, and March and October, 1907.

* * *

Capital, Bonds and Circulation.

In the year ended October 31, 1907, there was a gross addition to the capital stock of national banks of $76,148,-000, of which $34,967,000 was that of associations organized during the year; $41,031,000 of old associations increasing their capital, and $150,000 the capital of national banks, therefore placed in the charge of receivers, but permitted to resume business. The losses were as follows: By liquidation, $11,-325,000; by expiration of charters, $420,-000; by failures, $925,000; by reduction of authorized capital, $410,000, making the total decrease $13,080,000, the apparent net increase being $63,068,000. As a matter of fact, the exact increase was $63,335,000, the difference, $267,000, being represented by the capital of banks closed, but still carried on the books of the office by reason of the fact that lawful money has not been deposited for the retirement of circulation and withdrawal of bonds on deposit as security therefor.

On March 14, 1900, the average capital of the 3,617 associations then in existence was $170,000, and as a result of the organization of 2,389 banks since that date, with average capital of approximately $26,000, the average capital of the 6,650 associations in existence on October 31, 1907, was $136,733.

Aggregate liabilities of insolvent national banks, excluding circulating notes—that is, claims proved, offsets allowed and settled, loans paid and other disbursements—amount to $216,-679,882, making the annual average liabilities $5,039,067, giving the average annual loss 22.11 per cent., but the same resultant ratio of loss to average annual deposits of active national banks as on the basis of claims proved, namely, 0.073 per cent.

* * *

Banks Other Than National.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, there were in operation 13,317 banks other than national, with aggregate resources of $11,168,514,516, being an increase of 1,465 banks and over $805,000,000 in resources reported the previous year. The returns include 9,967 commercial banks, 794 loan and trust companies, 1,415 savings banks (of which 678 were of the mutual class, i. e., without capital stock), and 1,141 private banks.

Capital stock of the State banks is $471,663,037, individual deposits $3,068,-649,860 and surplus and undivided profits $281,251,478. Loans aggregate $2,531,627,-320, investments in stocks, bonds and other securities $489,504,637, and total resources $4,119,190,337, an increase in resources of $442,140,000 over 1906.

Reports received from 794 loan and trust companies show aggregate resources of $3,071,419,360, against 742 companies with aggregate resources of $2,959,230,534 in 1906, a gain of $112,188,-826. In resources of loan and trust companies during the year ended June 30, 1906, there was a gain of $93,354,055.

Returns from State, savings and private banks and loan and trust companies indicate an increase in aggregate resources in 1907 over 1906 of $805,163,-670, of $772,949,837 in 1906 over 1905, of $947,561,633 in 1905 over 1904 and of $5,-326,855,696 since 1900, a gain of over 91 percent. in seven years.

The total number of failures of State and private banks during the year was thirty-four, the assets of the banks being $13,037,497 and liabilities $22,165,448. For the year ending June 30, 1906, there were thirty-seven failures of banks of this character, with assets of $6,591,515 and liabilities of $7,187,858. Included in the thirty-four failures of banks in 1907 were ten State banks, four trust companies and twenty private banks.

* * *

Individual Deposits.

For the current year individual deposits in all reporting banks aggregate $12,099,635,348, a gain of over $5,860,000,-000 within the last seven years, or 80 per cent. During the current year there has been a gain of approximately $844,-000,000, or 7.23 per cent.

The average per capita of bank resources in the United States, exclusive of island possessions, is $228.58, a gain of $13.89 during the year.

* * *

Money In United States.

The amount of money held by national and other reporting banks in the United State (exclusive of island possessions) on June 30, 1906, was $1,010,-700,000. About the same date for the present year the cash holdings of the banks of the United States were $1,106,-500,000, or a gain of $95,800,000.

The total stock of money in the United States on June 30, 1906, was $3,069,-900,000. On July 1 of the present year it was reported at $3,115,600,000, being an increase of $45,700,000. Of this $45,700,000 gain in the stock of money during the fiscal year, $9,300,000 was added to the amount held in the Treasury as assets, leaving a balance of $36,400,000 for general circulation. The amount of coin and other money not in the Treasury or banks in 1906 was $1,725,900,000; in 1907 the amount was $1,666,500,000, a difference of $59,400,000, which sum, together with the $36,400,000 gain in the general stock in circulation, as above noted, has been added to the cash holdings of the banks during the current year. Of the total stock of money in the country, 11 per cent. is held in the Treasury as assets, 35.51 per cent. is in reporting banks, and 53.49 per cent. elsewhere, the per capita not in the Treasury or banks in 1907 being $19.36, or $1.03 less than in 1906.

* * *

World's Stock of Money.

From the latest and most reliable data obtained by the Director of the Mint, it is estimated that at the close of the calendar year 1906 the stock of money of the world was $14,280,100,000, divided as follows: Gold, $6,891,800,000; silver (full and limited tender), $3,256,-200,000; uncovered paper currency, $4,-132,000,000. Eighty-two per cent. of the gold—that is, $5,588,900,000—was held by eight countries of the globe, in amounts in the order named: United States, $1,-593,300,000; Germany, $1,030,300,000; Russia, $939,400,000; France, $926,400,000; United Kingdom, $486,700,000; Austria-Hungary, $306,400,000; Italy, $215,500,000, and Spain, $90,900,000. Over 56 per cent. of the stock of silver, namely $1,834,900,-000, is held by the same countries, the United States leading with $698,700,000, followed by France with $411,100,000.

Cantrill Speaks At Nicholasville.

Nicholasville, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Senator J. Campbell Cantrill addressed a large crowd of tobacco growers at the courthouse this afternoon on the subject "Why No Tobacco Should Be Raised in 1908." He deplored the recent raids, but said J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, was responsible for them. That his speech had effect is evident from the fact that the acreage will be reduced next year by more than one hundred acres. A number of growers who refused to pool this year's crops agreed not to raise any next year.

Delivering Tobacco.

Uniontown, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Farmers of this county belonging to the American Society of Equity are now making heavy deliveries to the warehouses here. The price for leaf ranges from $8 to $10, and at these prices a farmer can make a good profit on his tobacco crop.

To Help Organize Colored League.

Ed Lancaster, manager of the Louisville Giants, a colored baseball aggregation, and Cary B. Lewis go to Indianapolis to-day to be present to-morrow and represent Louisville colored baseball enthusiasts at a meeting of similar representatives from other parts of the country. It is the intention, at this meeting, to organize, or begin the organization, of a national colored baseball league

SERIOUS CHARGE

Henry Wilkerson Accused of Forgery.

CASHED CHECKS BEARING HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S NAME.

DR. IRVINE CRAIG DIES SUDDENLY AT VERSAILLES.

BANKS REMOVE RESTRICTIONS

Franklin, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Henry Wilkerson, aged nineteen years, of this place, was arrested to-day on the charge of forgery and after an investigation was placed in jail in default of bail. It is charged that on Saturday night lase he presented checks to various merchants, all bearing the signature of G. W. Laney, his brother-in-law, a well-to-do citizen of the county, and in every case he had money advanced. The checks ranged from $5.50 to $17. At the time he was arrested he had gone to the L. and N. station. Wilkerson has about $1,200 worth of property here.

DIES SUDDENLY OF APOPLEXY.

Dr. Irvine Craig, One of Versailles' Best Known Citizens.

Versailles, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Irvine Craig, one of the best-known citizens of Versailles, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home, about 6 o'clock this evening. He was at his office this morning, but was not feeling well, and remained at home this afternoon. Mrs. Craig went to call on a neighbor about 5 o'clock, and when she returned an hour later found her husband dead. Dr. Craig was fifty years old. Besides his wife, he leaves a son, Berry Wick Craig, of Syracuse, N. Y., a sister and two brothers.

Begin Work On Traction Line.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 16.—C. A. Harrington, of the American Engineering Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., and a corps of engineers this morning began surveying a route out of Paducah to Mayfield, a distance of twenty-five miles, for the Paducah Southern electric railway. The corps will survey routes and work of building the road will be pushed rapidly. This is the new interurban line which will reach many inland towns and open up new avenues of trade for Paducah merchants.

Made Clerk In Auditor's Office.

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 16.—Dr. Henry W. Ray, of this city, has been tendered a clerkship in the office of Auditor James at Frankfort through the recommendation of Lieut. Gov. Wm. H. Cox, and it is thought he will accept. Dr. Ray is at present Great Chief of Records of the Improved Order of Red Men of Kentucky. He was formerly a druggist.

Joseph Flasch Much Improved.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Joseph B. Flasch, business manager for the Marine Engineers of the Mississippi Valley, who has been critically ill of stomach trouble at his home in this city, is able to sit up. He became ill in Pittsburg and was hurried home, his life being almost despaired of.

Pay All Checks In Full.

Scottsville, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The Allen County Bank and the First National Bank of this place, which have both been paying only $10 per week on deposits raised the limit this morning and are now paying all checks in full that are presented.

Miss Patterson's Death.

Jamestown, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Sallie Patterson, second daughter of the late J. B. and Mrs. Bell Patterson, died at 5 o'clock of pneumonia. She was educated at Hamilton College, Lexington, and was twenty-one years of age.

Wealthy Citizen Dies.

Lebanon, Ky., Dec 16.—James G. Phillips, one of the wealthiest citizens of this section, is dead at his home here after a long illness. He was seventy-six years of age.

LOCAL BOY, PERHAPS

VICTIM OF RAILROAD TRAIN AT GOFFS, OHIO COUNTY.

Herman Vonderfeldt At Scene of Tragedy To See If Body Was That of His Son, Robert Vonderfeldt.

A young man believed to be the son of Herman Vonderfeldt, of 2026 Tyler avenue, met instant death under the wheels of an Illinois Central train near Goffs, Ohio county, early yesterday morning. Mr. Vonderfeldt left Louisville for the scene of the accident yesterday morning to identify the body. Robert Vonderfeldt, who is supposed to have been the victim of the accident, was sixteen years old and had not been home, it is said, since last Thursday.

The body was found shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning near the tracks of the Illinois Central a short distance from Goffs and was badly mangled. The back of the head was crushed and his arms and legs were mangled.

A blank book was discovered among the effects which contained the name of Robert Vonderfeldt, and this fact, together with the description telegraphed here, are grounds for the belief that the body is that of the son of Mr. Vonderfeldt. After communicating with the Goffs officials the father decided to go at once to the scene of the accident and if the victim proved to be his son to bring the body to this city. However, it was learned last night that the body had been buried at Goffs.

Young Vonderfeldt left here, it is said, to go to New Orleans and was accompanied by another youth living in the neighborhood. He was formerly a pupil of the public schools of Louisville.

MRS. ALLEN DIES AFTER INVALIDISM OF TWELVE YEARS

After an illness of nearly twelve years, resulting from a fall, Mrs. Frances E. Allen, wife of Dr. William Muir Allen, died yesterday at the family residence near Hike's Point. Mrs. Allen is survived by her husband and four children, Wendell W. Allen, Mrs. L. H. Hudson, Estes Allen and Will Allen, of Louisville.

Love's Shattered Dream.

"Have you a lady burglar in jail here?" demanded a stout citizen.

"We have," answered the warden.

"Tell her that a prosperous blacksmith offers matrimony."

"It wouldn't be any use."

"What do you mean, sir?"

"I mean," said the warden, "that she is already considering offers of marriage from two coal barons and six malefactors of great wealth."

"Then, as usual, the proletariat gits the kibosh?"

"That's about the size of it."

"In that case, I withdraw my proposal. Tell her to marry a bloated plutocrat and go her way."

STATE OF UTTER DEMORALIZATION

(Continued from First Page.)

that they have reasonable grounds to believe that the city of Hopkinsville is threatened with invasion by an armed force of men too powerful for the civil authorities to control, and that they believe that it is necessary to employ military force in and of the civil power of the Government ior the enforcement of the law as against a body of armed persons who recently visited said city and committed the crimes of burning and destroying property and shooting and wounding divers citizens living in said city, and that they furthermore believe on reasonable grounds that said military aid is necessary and required for the preservation of the business and security of the rights and lives or property of the citizens of said city.

They would therefore respectively request Your Excellency to order into active service for use in said city and county two companies of the military power or force of the Commonwealth.

This representation is made upon our own personal observation of the conditions existing here and from information from what we consider a reliable source. The people of this city are absolutely dominated by fear of invasion from a force too much for civil authorities to cope with. Business is practically suspended and our wives and children are left at home under great apprehension of bodily harm, while the citizens are patroling the streets at night. Respectfully,

JAMES BREATHITT,
County Judge.
DAVID SMITH,
Sheriff.
JOHN C. DUFFY,
County Attorney.
C. M. MEACHEM,
Mayor.

RUSH CROP TO MARKET.

Farmers Make Large Deliveries At Paducah.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Tobacco is rushing in to-day after the nasty weather the last two days of last week. None will be received by the buyers in this city during Christmas week, and the planters are hurrying to the market with their crop.

Local buyers disagree with the views expressed by tobacco men on the Louisville "breaks" that the withdrawal of buyers from the Black Patch by the Regies and the trust will solve the problem of peace. They insist that there is more trouble between independent warehousemen and the association than between the manufacturers' buyers, and say they would purchase from the association warehouses as quickly as from any other. In fact, the amount of loose stock picked up by buyers for the big concerns is an insignificant part of their total purchases. They are now paying below last year's price for tobacco brought in, and in the Western district, at least, are not trying to induce association farmers to break their pledges.

They point to the fact that the association warehouses really cut into the business of independent warehousemen more than anyone else, and the only element of discord in the Western district is afforded by independent warehousemen, who see the independent tobacco going directly to the buying concerns for cash.

THOMAS ADDRESSES GROWERS.

Urges All Farmers To Stand With Society of Equity.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Claude M. Thomas, of Paris, Bourbon county, spoke here to-day to a large crowd of tobacco growers. He gave a historical sketch of the American Tobacco Company since its organization, complimented the Government in its effort to break the trust, denounced lawlessness in every form and made an appeal for the unification of all growers in declining to raise tobacco in 1908. The speaker predicted a sweeping victory in the fight by the Society of Equity and confidently asserted that the 1906 and 1907 crops would sell for from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound.

Tobacco growers from Bath, Bourbon and Clark counties bitterly denounced stories of lawlessness as lies pure and simple. From the statements of many there will be no Burley grown in those counties next year. A canvass of Montgomery county will be made in the next few days in the interest of the movement to grow none of the "weed" in this county. Many independent growers have agreed to stand with the society next year in their fight. It is estimated that over one-half million pounds not in the "pool" will be held until spring market, and possibly longer. No effort is being made to buy here. There is no talk of trouble, and the situation is in its normal condition.

OWENSBORO DELIVERIES AGAIN

Half a Million Pounds Brought In By Growers.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Among the happiest people in Kentucky to-day were the merchants of Owensboro. The tobacco deliveries began in Owensboro to-day. It is estimated that more than half a million pounds of tobacco was received at the different factories and it is believed that this amount will be exceeded to-morrow. The Equity pooling warehouses have not yet been opened, but it is believed they will open in a few days. The Home Warehouse Company, which sold to the American Tobacco Company, is receiving tobacco at the doors of the American house. So great was the congestion about the American house that all of the wagons could not be unloaded to-day.

At the auction house the highest price paid was $10.20, $10.20 and $2. The average price was $8, $8 and $2. It was agreed among the Owensboro buyers sometime ago that no tobacco would be received before December 16. Now that the market has opened it is thought that the greater portion of the crop will be delivered before Christmas. There is not the slightest intimation of any violence in Daviess county, and it is not believed that there will be any.

POSTPONE ACTION.

McLean County Farmers Consider Offer For Crop.

Calhoun, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting of the members of the Society of Equity living in McLean county, was held at the courthouse here to-day for the purpose of discussing the proposition made to the farmers of this county by the Regie people. It was proposed to take over the trash at $5.50 a hundred pounds and the low-grade leaf and lugs at $7.50 a hundred, the farmers to keep the high-grade leaf and lugs. After the subject had been discussed from all sides, it was determined to postpone action on the question until after the "peace conference" which has been called by Gov. A. E. Willson has been held.

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed here by men who have pooled their tobacco because no arrangements have been made for financing the year's crop. In the present condition of the money market, it is said, the prospect for securing a sufficient amount of money to make the necessary loans is poor, and many farmers are in favor of selling their tobacco.

SIGNATURES TO PETITION.

Gen. Johnston Will Present Request For Early Court Term.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Adjutant General Phillip P. Johnston and State Fire Marshal Ayres returned to-night from Cadiz, where they spent the day in pursuance with Gov. Willson's instructions to confer with the authorities of Christian and Trigg counties with a view to securing their complete co-operation in the movement to rid the tobacco district of night rider lawlessness.

Gen. Johnston will remain here to-morrow, as he has arranged several important conferences. He has not stated his programme further than to wait for the signatures of citizens asking Circuit Judge Cook to call a special term of Christian County Circuit Court for the purpose of an immediate investigation of the Hopkinsville raid.

JOHNSTON AT CADIZ.

Adjutant General Pursues Inquiry In Trigg County.

Cadiz, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Adjt. Gen. P. P. Johnston and Mott Ayres, State Fire Marshal, were in Cadiz today continuing the investigation of the recent night-riding outbreak at Hopkinsville. Gen. Johnston conferred with all the county officials, including the Commonwealth's Attorney. Gen. Johnston also interviewed a large number of citizens.

Before returning to Hopkinsville tonight he declined to make any statement in reference to the result of his investigation, but said that he had been most courteously treated and that officials and citizens had shown every disposition to aid him. Mr. Ayres said his visit was not of an official nature and that he had accompanied Gen. Johnston to assist him, if possible.

PICKED COMPANY FROM HERE TO HOPKINSVILLE.

Accompanied By Col. Haldeman, Who Reads Lecture On Gravity of Expedition.

Fifty-five men and noncommissioned officers and three commissioned officers picked from Companies E and H, of the First regiment, left at 2:45 o'clock this morning over the Louisville and Nashville railroad for Hopkinsville under orders received from Frankfort yesterday afternoon. The company is in command of Capt. Daniel Carroll, of Company H; First Lieut. B. J. Starks and Second Lieut. B. F. Offutt. Col. William B. Haldeman and Adjt. Robert J. McBryde, of the First regiment, accompanied the soldiers on the trip. Col. Haldeman goes to Hopkinsville under orders from Frankfort to confer with the civil and military authorities at Hopkinsville in regard to the situation in that section brought about by the recent raid of the night riders on Hopkinsville. Col. Haldeman and Adjt. McBryde will return to Louisville to-night.

The armory presented and unusually martial appearance last night for several hours. Several hundred citizens were present to witness the drills and the picking of the men to go to Hopkinsville. The task of choosing the men was a most arduous one, as the officers wanted to take those who were most efficient and at the same time young men who could most conveniently make the trip at this time of the year. The picking of the men devolved upon Maj. Lindsay, and it was after 10 o'clock before the muster roll could be accurately called and the men placed in line for the final inspection.

* * *

Neglected Boys Disappointed.

Col. Haldeman and Lieut. Col. James F. Gregory were close observers of the proceedings. Many of the boys of the two companies from which the men were selected were disappointed in not getting to make the trip and so expressed themselves to the higher officers. Some of the boys even told Col. Haldeman that they were disappointed, Col. Haldeman told them he hoped that they would not have to be called upon to go later, yet there was no telling what might happen.

After the man had been lined up for final inspection with their trappings spread upon the floor, Col. Haldeman addressed some of them individually and others in groups of four or five, in which he admonished them that they were not going away on a frolic but on serious business. He said that he expected each individual to conduct himself in a manner that would reflect credit and honor upon himself and his company. He said that he wanted them to make friends with the people in Hopkinsville. After the inspection was finished, sealed orders were given Capt. Daniel Carroll and the march to the Tenth-street station begun. Two coaches were in waiting in the L. and N. yards to receive the soldiers.

* * *

Roster of the Company.

Lieut. Meadows accompanied the soldiers as quartermaster and commissary. Dr. Llewellyn Spears, with the rank of Captain, went with the company as surgeon. Two colored cooks were taken. Rations will be secured and distributed at Hopkinsville. The roster of the company follows:

Sergeants—John Kamper, William Haag, Albert Rosche, Edward Jones, Hewitt King, Chester Roeder, Corp. Milton Smith.

Squad No. 1—Corp. French, N. C. Hall, C. A. Marckel, N. F. Kitztry, A. Smith, R. T. Chambers, T. A. Beberdick, B. H. Davis.

Squad No. 2—Corp. Stoll, Herbert Gray, B. N. Harris, R. L. Koster, Geo. Milliken, O. Schneider, B. E. Henderson, D. E. Campbell.

Squad No. 3—Corp. Martin, T. A. Lang, Jr., E. G. Hull, E. L. Cartwright, J. B. Stokes, G. Connor, L. A. Adams, F. Schaeck.

Squad No. 4— Corp. Fallon, E. Schaffner, P. Goff, H. Gleason, S. Davis, L. Sauer, M. Osborne, G. Hutchens.

Squad No. 5—Corp. Fust, C. C. Hastings, D. E. Kreiger, D. J. Richardson, H. Fishback, W. McPhelly, A. Hutchens, E. Snyder.

Squad No. 6—Corp. Rudtloff, C. A. Davis, W. H. Sullivan, M. A. Marr, J. L. Gorley, H. Bailey, G. A. Muscraft, N. Greenberg.

The tonic that has always given satisfaction in curing cases of malaria—Wintersmith's.

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NEW YORK STORE.

HABERDASHERY— Main Floor.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN.

SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS SPECIALLY PRICED AT $5.00.

Handsome two-toned effects, made with the new Tuxedo collar; in a vast assortment of color effects from the quiet navy blues and black to the more elaborate Scotch patterns of brilliant color; in all sizes, both stout and regular—Special price $5.00.

JACQUARD PATTERNS IN BLANKET ROBES AT $3.50.

An extremely comfortable garment for cold weather, in fancy Jacquard or plain blanket effects; full size; large assortment of patterns—Special price $3.50.

STORE OPEN AT NIGHT UNTIL CHRISTMAS BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1907.

JEWELRY— Main Floor.

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR WOMEN ON SALE TO-DAY —AT— SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Handsome holiday gifts in Gold Bags at reduced prices; Sterling Silver Bags, washed with gold and jewel mounted; $60.00 values—Reduced to $30.00.

Another special line of Plain Bags, sterling silver, washed with gold; $45.00 value—Reduced to $30.00.

Extra-fine Mesh Gold Bags, with fancy mountings; $27.50 values—Reduced to $20.00.

Gold Chatelaines, German silver, washed with gold; $10.00 values—Reduced to $6.00.

Special holiday line of Combs and Necklaces; $3.50 and $4.00 values—Reduced to $1.50.

Solid Gold and Gold-filled Cuff Buttons; in an extensive assortment—Prices 75c to $3.00 pair.

Rosaries, in a variety of different colored stones; guaranteed—Prices $1.50 to $2.50.

STATIONERY— Main Floor.

NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS —IN— STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Correspondence Papers, Desk Articles, Portfolios, Albums, Bridge and Whist Sets, Playing Cards, Handy Boxes, Fountain Pens and Fancy Calendars help in the making of an unusually pleasing and extensive show of appropriate Christmas souvenirs.

Engraving by expert workmen. Calling and Reception Cards; Announcements, Embossed Stationery, Initials, Monograms, etc.

TOILET ARTICLES— Main Floor.

DAINTY HOLIDAY GIFTS —IN— FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

Special holiday line of Toilet Waters, in fancy boxes; Hudnut's, Rogers & Gallett, Vantine's, Piver's, Colgate's, Babcock's, Houbigant's and Coty's—Prices range 25c to $6.50.

Perfumes, handsomely boxed for Christmas—Prices range 50c to $25.00 a box.

Children's Perfumes, daintily boxed for the holidays—Price 25c box.

Toilet Sets, in ebony, ivory, celluloid, rosewood, etc.—Prices $2.50 to $25.00.

Baby Toilet Sets, in silver or celluloid—Prices 50c to $2.50.

"Piver's" Sachet Powders, in Violet, Le Trefle, Azurea, Floramye, etc.—Price 50c ounce.

Shaving Mirrors—Special prices 75c to $3.75.

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

LEATHER GOODS— Main Floor.

NOVELTIES IN LEATHER GOODS.

INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAY GIFTS TO BE HAD IN TO-DAY'S SPECIALS.

Womens' Hand Bags, in black and brown leathers, with small inside purse; $1.25 value—Special 98c each.

Special holiday line of Leather Belts, with double buckles; also Elastic Belts, in all colors—Special price 50c each.

Drawstring Bags, in tan, brown and black leathers—Price 50c each.

VEILS— Main Floor.

NEW VEILS AND VEILING SPECIALLY PRICED.

Auto Veils, in all colors, 3 yards long; also the Square Auto Veils—Prices $1.50 to $4.00.

Chiffon Veils, splendid, heavy quality; 1½ yards long; $1.50 value—Specially priced at $1.00.

Heavily Dotted Mesh Veils, in all colors—Price 50c yard.

Plain and Fancy Mesh Veils; regular 50c values—Specially priced at 25c yard.

ORIENTAL RUGS— Fifth Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS AS HOLIDAY GIFTS.

An Oriental Rug is an appropriate present at this season and acceptable at all seasons. Acceptable, not only because it is the most durable of floor coverings, but that the traditional designs, lustrous wool and soft vegetable colorings, always appeal to the artistic temperament.

The Rug Department has provided an unusually handsome collection of Oriental Rugs in all sizes, special care being taken that every piece shall be true in character to the class to which it belongs.

STORE OPEN AT NIGHT UNTIL CHRISTMAS BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1907.

UPHOLSTERY— Fifth Floor.

HANDSOMELY-UPHOLSTERED SHIRT-WAIST BOXES MAKE A SUITABLE GIFT.

Shirt-waist Boxes, covered with fancy cretonnes, tickings and matting; in 27, 30, 36 and 45-inch sizes—Prices range from $2.00 up.

DRAPERY— Fifth Floor.

EXTRA GOOD VALUES —IN— CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES —AT— REDUCED PRICES.

$1.75 PAIR—Heavy Imported Net Curtains, Battenberg edge and insertion; in white, champagne or Arabian color; former price $3.00.

$3.75—Side Curtains for windows; made of solid colored fabrics with floral borders; in pink, blue, red and green; three yards long.

$10.00—Ruffled Net Bed Sets; in white or Arabian color nets, Battenberg lace-trimmed; former price $15.

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STEWART DRY GOODS CO.

IN CONNECTION WITH JAMES McCREERY & CO., NEW YORK.

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Courier-Journal Reporters' Room ..... Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Courier-Journal Managing Editor ..... Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Times Reporters' Room	121	Main 4580
Times Reporters' Room ..... Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	4613	Main 4581
Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown.... Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	6683	Main 121
Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman.. Room 210, Paul Jones Building.		Main 880
Times Counting Room ..... Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	5590	Main 4540
Circulation Department—Both Papers .... Room 213, Paul Jones Building.	5081	Main 4560
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WM. STOCKHOFF, 436 E. Market.
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H. O. HURLEY, 2326 Third Ave.
WM. OBRECHT, 2913 Fourth Ave.
WM. F. SCHABER, 1412 Twelfth.
J. F. WAGNER & SON, 1375 Seventh.

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OTTO J. BADER, 900 Frankfort.
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EAST-END HDW. CO., Clay and Camp.
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THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD Couldn't buy anything better than TRIMBLE CUTLERY.

Knives, Carvers, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Table Knives and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Chefs' Knives, Fruit Knives—Everything in Cutlery is found in the Primble, and it's always the best.

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BELKNAP Hdw. and Mfg. (Incorporated) LOUISVILLE, KY. CO.
Wholesale Only.

NOTHING IN IT

No Importance Attached To Cortelyou's Boom

BY THE LEADERS OF THE G. O. P.

DOES NOT MEASURE UP TO THE STANDARD.

FIXED BY OTHER STARTERS.

New York, Dec. 16—[Special.]—There is no inclination on the part of Republican leaders here to attach the importance to the boom of Secretary George B. Cortelyou for the presidency that some papers do. They will not believe the stories which in substance are that friends of Cortelyou were lining up the South in his behalf and creating a third-term boom for the President, with the Secretary of the Treasury as second choice instead of William H. Taft. The general view here is Mr. Roosevelt realizes that so long as he remained in the race it would be a difficult matter to create any sentiment for Taft, and, further, that the reactionaries opposed to him were helping along the third-term sentiment for the purpose of electing delegates presumably friendly to the President, but in reality opposed to a continuance of his policies or control. It was under such circumstances that he decided to speak.

No one questions the ability or integrity of Secretary Cortelyou, but that he has the experience and qualifications of Taft, Hughes, Knox, Cannon or Fairbanks which go to make presidential timber, few believe. His present post, if we except the chairmanship of the National Committee, has been the second one where he has not been under some higher authority. Whether Secretary Cortelyou has presidential aspirations is a matter for one in Washington to discover. Party leaders here do not believe he has to any greater extent than the average public man who finds himself mentioned for the post.

* * *

Has No Chance.

Certain it is that Mr. Cortelyou would under no circumstances have a chance for the nomination, and if it be true that he is an active candidate, it is more to block the chances of some other man than to succeed. The question is, therefore, what is behind the Cortelyou boom, what are the motives of its managers? Last summer the Herald had quite an extended story of it. There was even some talk of New York sending a solid delegation to the next Republican National Convention instructed for the Secretary or the Treasury. Mr. Cortelyou at that time was supposed to be interested in the Taft boom and one of its managers from behind the scenes. The object, therefore, of his entry into the field was believed by many to block the project of sending a Hughes delegation, the Secretary of the Treasury being stronger at that time in the State and in a better position to fight the Governor than Mr. Taft.

* * *

Cortelyou and His Friends.

It is of interest whether the friends of Mr. Cortelyou have now advised him that his chances for the nomination are as good as those of any other man, and to strike out for himself. There is some suspicion, among a few leaders here, that men opposed to the President are behind the Cortelyou boom and endeavoring to split the Cabinet with it. The reader may accept this statement for what it is worth. Many people well informed in things political believe it. Will the Secretary yield, or has he already yielded to the temptation?

* * *

An Avowed Candidate.

There is no doubt that if he is an avowed candidate for the nomination and not one merely for the purpose of capturing those delegates which Taft cannot until after the initial ballots, his stay in the Cabinet is bound to be short. It is true that Mr. Roosevelt is not apt to call for his resignation, for such high-handed tactics would in the end hurt the Taft and help the Cortelyou boom, but that the Secretary of the Treasury would be placed in a most embarrassing position and be hampered by it in the performance of his duties goes without saying. Political leaders now are eagerly awaiting the next move, especially of the Taft forces. There is a disposition on the part of some not to agree with the confusion that the candidacy of the Secretary of War has collapsed, and they continue to urge that the only man Taft need fear is Gov. Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, who still refuses to make an open bid for the nomination much to the chagrin of his friends.

* * *

Salvation Army Charity.

The Salvation Army is out collecting funds for its annual Christmas festival and feast for the poor. This year it expects to give a Christmas dinner to 300,000 in various sections throughout the country. Its plans for this city are to distribute basket dinners from an armory on this side of the bridge and in Brooklyn, and also to have trees for children arranged in seven different sections of both boroughs. Last year it fed 30,000 people here, distributed clothing and toys to several thousand more and after the dinner entertained 5,000 boys and girls with a moving-picture show in the Grand Central Palace.

The present snow fall in the city will be a test of the ability of the new Street Cleaning Commissioner and his system for removal. If there is anything New York will not stand for it is streets in the busines section filled with snow and slush. Under the old method of removal the job was awarded to a contractor, who was paid so much a cubic yard for all the snow which the Weather Bureau reported had fallen. There was much snow melted by the sun, which the contractor never carried away, hence he made considerable money under that system. Under the new form of contract he will be paid so much for each wagonload which shows up at the city dumping place and no more.

* * *

Time Pieces of Centuries.

There is an interesting collection of watches on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It covers a period of several centuries. The term watch as applied to a timekeeper is said to have been derived from the German wachen, meaning to wake. The first portable timekeepers were made in Nuremburg by one Peter Henlein, who lived between 1480 and 1542. Glass was not used to protect the face of the watch until the Seventeenth century, and, therefore, while some of the earlier watches had but a single case, a number had several to protect their works.

The Social Register, which is just out, shows that society is moving up above Fifty-ninth street, opposite Central Park and in the side streets off Fifth avenue, and that Sixty-second, a block above the mansion of Commodore Gerry, is now the center of it. The cause, of course, as before stated, is the invasion of Fifth avenue up to Fiftieth street by business. This blue book tells us that 433 of the families are going to spend their winters outside of New York, most of them having chosen the South. It is urged that this exodus is due to the present financial conditions, which make it barely possible for some of the wealthy to open their houses and entertain as they have been accustomed to. The fact should be noted, though, that the New Yorker is growing more fond every day of country life, hence this may be as much a reason as the money stringency.

EDWARD LISSNER.

DEATH OF MRS. ALEXANDER GILMOUR.

Youngest Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson Passes Away After Brief Illness.

Mrs. Alexander Gilmour (formerly Miss Ethel Watterson) died shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning at Norton Infirmary. Mrs. Gilmour's death was distressingly sudden. She had been ill for three or four days, but no serious results were anticipated. Saturday night a sudden change for the worse occurred, and she never rallied, passing away yesterday morning.

Mrs. Gilmour was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson. Besides her husband and parents and hundreds of friends who loved her for her beauties of character and mind, she leaves two children, a son, Austin Watterson, and an infant daughter. She was married to Alexander Gilmour, a well-known young business man of this city, on December 20, 1905. She was twenty-seven years of age.

The funeral will be held this afternoon and the burial will be in Cave Hill cemetery. The pallbearers will be Judge Shackelford Miller, Maj. John B. Pirtle, Marion E. Taylor, John J. C. Watson, W. W. Thum, Col. W. B. Haldeman and Bruce Haldeman.

DECISION IN STREET CAR RIOT CASES THIS MORNING.

Owing to the large docket in the Police Court yesterday morning Judge J. Wheeler McGee was again unable to announce his decision in the cases against the street car strikers charged with conspiracy in connection with the riot at Fourth avenue and Breckinridge street. He declared that he would announce the decision at the opening of the Police Court this morning.

Two Jeffersonville Weddings.

Edward Herm, a Louisville machinist, and Miss Stella Ashbraugh, whose home is in Bullitt county, where she was born eighteen years ago last August, were married in Jeffersonville last evening by Magistrate Charles S. Ferguson. The groom is a son of Fred Herm.

Ben H. Stoll, a cooper, and Miss Clara Vickaro, who has been employed in a cotton mill, both of Louisville, of which city each is a native, were married in Jeffersonville by Magistrate James S. Keigwin.

Cars Damaged In Collision.

Okalona car No. 924 and a Walnut-street car, east-bound, were damaged in a collision at Garden and Green streets yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Okalona car was being taken from the shops to the barn at Baxter and Highland avenues when the accident occurred. Both cars were more or less damaged, but aside from a shaking up none of the crews was injured. The damaged cars were removed to the repair shops by the wrecker.

Lumber Company Formed.

The Richland Parish Lumber Company incorporated yesterday, with a capitalization of $400,000, with the avowed purpose of exploiting 13,000 acres of timber lands in Louisiana. The shares are $100 each, of which 2,500 are common and 1,500 preferred. The maximum debt is $400,000. The incorporators and their respective holdings are C. C. Mengel, C. R. Mengel and Arthur L. Musselman, three shares each, and C. C. Mengel & Bros. Company 2,491 shares.

Dr. Porter To Speak.

Dr. Henry Alfred Porter will be one of the speakers at the social gathering to be given at the Clifton Baptist church to-night. Dr. J. N. Prestridge, H. E. Reed and C. L. Collins will also make addresses. The occasion will be the celebration of the pastor's ninth anniversary.

Internal Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections yesterday were as follows: Lists, $7,48; beer, $625; whisky, $42,061.09; cigars, $321.08; tobacco, $8,543.88; special tax stamps, $3.50; case stamps, $640; total, $52,202.03.

Marriage Licenses.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to John T. Byrd and Annie Milter.

NO INSURANCE

On Tobacco For At Least Two Weeks

AGENTS WAITING FOR PEACE TO BE RESTORED.

OTHER OUTBREAKS EXPECTED WHEN DELIVERIES COME.

THE A. T. C. IS HEAVY BUYER.

According to Louisville men close to the largest insurance companies in the country, no fire insurance on tobacco will be written in Kentucky or Tennessee for at least two weeks. How much insurance already secured will be canceled the Louisville insurance men and special agents are unable to say, but it is their opinion that thousands of dollars of protection will be withdrawn within a short time. Several local men have been sent by their home offices into the tobacco districts to make a thorough investigation of the situation. While they would not give out their names for publication or the contents of their written reports to their companies, all were absolutely confident that agents in the tobacco district would be instructed not to take any tobacco risks until further notice.

One Louisville insurance man, with offices in the Todd building, returned from Owensboro the latter part of last week, where he had been sent to look into the situation for his home company. He said that while there he met agents from all parts of the country making a secret and thorough investigation of every phase of the existing conditions.

* * *

Condition of Affairs Desperate.

All the insurance men say that no concerted action is being taken on the part of the companies in refusing to insure the incoming 1907 crop. They say that the seemingly combined refusal to take any risks on tobacco only shows how clearly all the men sent into the tobacco districts to look into the situation have realized the desperate condition of affairs.

The insurance men who have returned from over the State say the condition is so critical that a child would see the necessity of refusing insurance until matters clear up and the situation becomes settled. The companies are awaiting the action of Gov. Willson and are watching for results for peace, and order from any action which he may take.

Up to the time the trouble between the organized and independent farmers reached a head at Hopkinsville but little insurance had been written, as the 1906 crop had been sold and the 1907 crop had but just begun to move. Those who have been making the investigation say that in their opinion trouble can be looked for when that part of the crop which has been bought up by the American Tobacco Company begins to move to the warehouses that will make the affair at Hopkinsville look as if it had been an afternoon's frolic.

They say the crop has but just begun to move. It will take several weeks to get it into the warehouses and it is during that period that the fire insurance companies look for trouble. The insurance companies are not concerned with the rioting, but the incendiarism has determined almost all of them to refuse to insure the incoming crop until the situation clears.

The reports submitted to the home offices are voluminous, covering the exact status of affairs in the tobacco districts, as those sent to investigate found them to be. They one and all paint a dark picture of future trouble and show a disturbance and upheaval of public mind and sentiment that lead them to draw the conclusion that all insurance should be withheld.

* * *

Bought Much Tobacco.

One of the men who was at Owensboro, from which city came a dispatch that four of the largest and most of the smaller and medium-sized companies had refused to take any risk, predicts trouble in that city within a short space of time. He learned that 80 per cent. of the 1907 crop had been sold to the American Tobacco Company. In the county there are two associations aside from the independent farmers. One of the associations and the independent farmers have sold their crop, while the minority is holding on. He says the situation as a result is extremely ominous.

The insurance men say thew are as anxious for business as ever, but that nothing short of prohibitive rates could compensate them for taking risks on tobacco at the present time. How long the insurance will be withheld they are unable to say, the only thing definite being that there will be no insurance until the authorities have the situation so well in hand that their losses will not be increased by incendiarism.

The greatest precaution is being taken by the individual companies so that their action will not have the appearance of being concerted. They say affairs have reached a point in the tobacco districts which precludes the possibility of a doubt as to the enormous hazards the companies would incur by writing insurance on tobacco at the present time.

As yet no attempt has been made to force the companies to insure the crop that is being brought into the warehouses. What action will be taken by the American Tobacco Company to protect the uninsured crop is only speculation among the insurance men. Some are of the opinion that the tobacco will be moved away from the danger zone as quickly as possible and stored in other places where insurance can be secured.

None of the local insurance men were able yesterday to estimate the amount of insurance that has already been refused or the value of the uninsured tobacco. They say that within the next few weeks, if the insurance companies refuse to take any risks, tobacco valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars will be in warehouses unprotected in case of fire.

One insurance man in the Kenyon building said he had been told while in the tobacco districts that any attempt on the part of the companies to refuse insurance would result in an increased activity on the part of the night riders. According to this man his informant reasoned that the uninsured tobacco would make a fine target for those opposed to the American Tobacco Company. This would be true, for in case of fire the loss would fall in its entirety upon the American Tobacco Company.

ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE DIES AT AGE OF NINETY.

Had Not Voted For Forty Years and Never Ate a Meal In Hotel Or Restaurant.

Somerville, Mass., Dec. 16.—Benjamin Hadley, an eccentric millionaire, died at his home in East Somerville to-day of old age. He was ninety years old and never was married. He was born in Somerville, and it is said that only on one occasion did he ever travel beyond the Greater Boston district. It is related of him that he never joined any kind of organization, never had his life insured, never purchased a ticket for any sort of entertainment, never ate a meal in a hotel or restaurant, and did not spend more than one dollar in his life for carfare. He had not voted for forty years. He wore a collar and necktie only on special occasions. He accumulated real estate valued at $1,500,000.

FOUR NEW PRINCES OF CHURCH OF ROME

POPE NAMES FOUR CARDINALS AT SECRET CONSISTORY.

TWO MONSIGNORS OF AMERICA MADE TITULAR BISHOPS.

HOLY FATHER ON MODERNISTS

Rome, Dec. 16.—Piux X. to-day held a secret consistory in the Vatican, in which he created four new Cardinals and preconized several Bishops.

The new Cardinals are Monsignor Pietro Gasparri, secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; Monsignor Delai, secretary of the Congregation of the Council; Monsignor Ludovic Henry Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, and Monsignor Paul Pierre Andrieu, Archbishop of Marseilles.

The Pope delivered an allocution in which he made reference to the persecution of the Redeemer and said that his church had been attacked from all sides in a warfare open or dissimulated. The rights and laws of the church had been trampled on even by those who should safeguard them, and the impious and vulgar press had fought her even to the extent of disturbing the public quiet. The pontiff cited the recent disorders in Italy. To this must be added, he continued, the disastrous propaganda in the bosom of Catholicism itself which is being carried on by modernists who disdain the pontifical authority and desire themselves authoritatively to sanction a new faith and a new conscience. If the modernists would enlist themselves frankly among the enemies of the church this evil would be less; as it is they proclaim themselves Catholics, partake of the sacrament and celebrate mass. Fulfilling his apolistic duty, the Pope said, he had adopted against the modernists such measures as were necessary, striving particularly to save young clergymen from perversion.

In conclusion, the allocution reads:

"The episcopacy has accepted the papal directions with eagerness and has applied them with zeal, but the modernists persevere in their rebellion and give manifest proof of their attitude even in the press. May God enlighten these misled ones."

The Pope made official announcement during the consistory of the appointment of Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the American College here, to be titular Bishop of Adrianopolis, and the appointment of Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, to be titular Bishop of Sebaste.

SENATOR MALLORY OUT OF POLITICS.

Will Retire From Public Life In Order To Regain His Health.

Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 16.—United States Senator Stephen R. Mallory today announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He is seriously ill at his home here and realizes that he must retire from public life to regain his health.

Negro Woman Dies In Ambulance.

Addie Fields, colored and aged forty-eight years, died suddenly last night at 7 o'clock, having become ill while a passenger on one of the down-town street cars. The First district patrol wagon was summoned, but she died as she was being taken from the car. The body was removed to the City Hospital, where a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Charles I. Groves, the Coroner. The examination revealed the fact that she had suffered from a cerebral hemorrhage. She resides in the rear of 319 East Kentucky street.

Jacob Meyer Improving.

Jacob Meyer, the plumber who was injured in a street car accident recently, is slightly improved, according to reports from his home, on the Bardstown pike. The attending physician says that he is suffering internal injuries, and that he is unable now to ascertain their extent.

IN NEW PLACES

Most of Mayor's Appointees Began Work Yesterday.

LENGTHY CONFERENCE RESULTED IN NO ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DR. ALLEN DUBIOUS ABOUT MERIT IN DEMOCRATS.

HOERTZ STILL HOLDS POST.

Despite the fact that the Mayor and members of his executive boards held a lengthy conference yesterday afternoon in the office of Alex G. Barret, chairman of the Board of Public Works, in the Lincoln building, it was announced at the conclusion of the conference that there was no information relative to new appointments to be given out. Another conference is to be held to-day, it is said, following which announcement of changes in the police and fire departments likely will be made.

Mayor James F. Grinstead, when asked last night whether J. Henry Hoertz, wharfmaster, had yet tendered his resignation, replied in the negative. Considerable interest attaches to this appointment, and a number of persons are tipped for the place. The board requested that the newspapers make no predictions concerning the appointment, as it might hamper the board members in their work of making a selection.

Aside from the appointment of a wharfmaster, the keenest interest centers in probable changes to be made in the police department. It is practically conceded that William Deforester is to be the new Chief of Detectives. Maj. Edward Burke, Night Chief of Police, is slated for a reduction, it is said, and Lieut. Lee Speed is tipped to succeed him in his present rank. Several of the present police captains, as well as lieutenants, are to be reduced, it is said, to make room for Republicans.

* * *

New Appointees Qualify.

Nearly all of the men appointed to office in the past ten days qualified yesterday and assumed charge of their duties. Otto Yost, the new City Buyer, and E. M. Harwood, his assistant, were ensconced yesterday. Mr. Yost stated that he would retain for a time the services of Mr. White, who was assistant under Benjamin Howe, and also that of the stenographer who served under the old City Buyer. Mr. Howe was not about the office yesterday, and it was announced that it will not be necessary for the new officials to call upon him for information. If he is needed, however, he has expressed a willingness to "coach" his successor.

Charles Hoefflin, who has been appointed superintendent of the workhouse to succeed Andrew Ludwig, likely will not assume charge of the office until about the first of January. He said yesterday that he did not care to hurry Mr. Ludwig.

H. T. Crittenden, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, began his new duties yesterday.

Three new faces were in the Building Inspector's office yesterday. John Chambers, the new Building Inspector, has taken charge, as has his assistant, Walter Gray, and his clerk, Charles Wickliffe.

Dr. M. K. Allen was still in charge at the Health Office. He said that Dr. T. H. Baker, the newly appointed Health Officer, had not been around and that he was waiting for him to qualify.

* * *

Dr. Allen a Bit Chagrined.

When asked yesterday how he felt about being ousted Dr. Allen said:

"Under the circumstances it is but natural that I should feel somewhat chagrined, inasmuch as I have given the Health Department all the intelligence and all the energy I possess in a vigorous effort in the prosecution of public health work, which is intended to protect human health and life. The work has been extremely attractive to me, as I have felt that I was serving humanity in a way to accomplish good to those who are entitled to protection by organized municipal effort.

"I lay down the work with the consciousness that I have rendered faithful service, recognizing full well the moral as well as official responsibility resting upon me as Health Officer. Practically every ordinance under which the Health Department operates was drawn by myself. The recording of births and marriages, the establishment of the chemical and bacteriological laboratory, which has proven such a valuable adjunct, the systematic endeavor to protect our milk and food supply and many other valuable reforms calculated to serve the purposes of health work have been inaugurated and prosecuted by me. I feel that I have builded a great structure for good and that our people now have an invaluable asset in the possession of the Health Department, and they are entitled to have this work prosecuted honestly, intelligently, conscientiously and very industriously.

* * *

Real Merit Doesn't Get Much.

"I am gratified beyond expression in knowing that more than one hundred of our most prominent physicians, the State Board of Health of Kentucky, the State Board of Health of Indiana, the State Medical Society of Indiana and hundreds of our most prominent business men and clergymen have borne testimony to my character and proficiency in this special line of work either in person or by letter to the Mayor of this city and urged my retention in order that the work might be continued under my supervision without interruption.

"All this pre-election talk about a nonpartisan administration and a determination on the part of Mr. Grinstead to recognize merit was simply a good vote-getting scheme. It had its effect, however, and now a good many so-called Democrats are kicking themselves. I am thoroughly convinced that real merit, unless one is a Republican, doesn't count for much with the present administration."

PUBLIC SERVICE

Relinquished By Judge Dearing For Civil Post.

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR BECOMES ATTORNEY FOR L. AND N.

SUCCEEDS THOMAS B. HARRISON AT SAME SALARY.

SCRAMBLE NOW FOR VACANCY.

Judge William G. Dearing, who for two years has been Collector of Customs for the Louisville district, has been appointed general attorney, under Col. Henry L. Stone, general counsel, for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The appointment will be effective January 1 next. Although the matter was determined Saturday night by the L. and N. officials, the appointment was not announced until yesterday from the general offices.

Judge Dearing will succeed Thomas B. Harrison, who resigned several weeks ago to accept the position in the rate department of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Harrison's resignation is effective December 31.

The position accepted by Judge Dearing carries with it a salary of $5,000 a year. The duties of the office are rather varied; in fact they are such as the general counsel may designate. Of course the main part of Judge Dearing's business will be in Kentucky. His duties will naturally keep him in Frankfort much of the time this winter that the Legislature is in session.

* * *

Two Years At Customhouse.

Judge Dearing was congratulated on all sides yesterday by his friends over his new appointment. He was all smiles in the afternoon for the short time that he was at the Customhouse. At 3 o'clock he went to his law office in the Paul Jones building, where he was again thronged with friends who were happy to hear of his luck. Judge Dearing has been Collector of Customs and Surveyor of the Port of Louisville for two years almost, having succeeded C. M. Barnett to the position. Mr. Barnett will hardly be an applicant for the position again, owing to the fact that he has recently been appointed Fire Marshal of Kentucky under the Willson administration.

Before coming to Louisville Judge Dearing was a successful lawyer in Flemingsburg, where he served as County Attorney for a term. He has been the law partner of Gov. Willson for the last six months.

For the past ten years he had been a power in Republican politics in the Ninth Congressional district. It was through his great work in the election of Congressman J. B. Bennett the first time that his reward came in the shape of the Collector of Customs for the State. Judge Dearing first aspired to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, but it was not the pleasure of the powers to have Judge Tinsley turned down, so they compromised with Judge Dearing by giving him C. M. Barnett's place at the handsome salary of $5,000 a year.

* * *

Back Into Law Again.

"It may look a little foolish to many for a fellow to give up a Government position paying $5,000 a year," said Judge Dearing, "to accept another at the same salary with nothing but hard work before him. But work is what I am after. Another thing, I want something in line with my profession, with which I am in love. Anybody that wants the collectorship and surveyor's office can have it so far as I am concerned. I will forward both my resignation as collector and custodian of the Government building to the Secretary of the Treasury to-morrow, both to be effective January 1. I feel that I have been highly complimented by President Milton Smith and Col. Henry L. Stone, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

As custodian of the Customhouse Judge Dearing drew no salary, the salary attached to the place going to the assistant custodian, who is C. H. Dealtry. The custodianship of the building is generally awarded to either the Postmaster, the United States Marshal, the Collector of Customs or the Collector of Internal Revenue. It is never desirable, as it means work without pay. Dr. Baker was custodian of the building during the time that he was postmaster. There seems to be a sentiment at the Customhouse that the job will revert to the postmaster, who is Robert E. Woods.

* * *

Scramble For Office Expected.

The resignation of Judge Dearing was the topic of conversation among Republican politicians in Louisville, although no one as yet would venture a prediction as to who would get the plum. While Louisville Republicans think the appointment should go to Louisville, owing to the fact that nearly all the business of the office is done with Louisville merchants, the opinion prevails among the leaders that someone out in the State will land it.

Among those who were mentioned last night for the place are Sam J. Pugh, of Covington; Robert Winn, of Mt. Sterling, and William Henry Jones, of Glasgow. The name of John F. Lockett, of Henderson, was mentioned in connection with the office last night. Judge Lockett was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General last summer, and it is understood that he would like to have a Federal job. Several Republicans went so far as to say that A. S. Bennett, at present secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, should be given the office.

The resignation of Judge Dearing was so sudden the Republicans have not had time to get their breath, so one leader put it last night. It is expected that applicants for the position will spring up all over the State to-day.

H. C. BRUNER RESIGNS.

Will Resume Practice of Medicine At Home In Hardyville.

Dr. H. C. Bruner, who has been chief deputy under George W. Long, United States Marshal, having succeeded his brother, Dr. Ben L. Bruner, who was recently elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket, has tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1. Dr. Bruner was crippled in an accident last summer and only accepted the office of deputy marshal with the understanding that he could resign when he felt well enough to resume the practice of medicine at Hardyville, his home. Marshal Long said yesterday that he had determined on the success or of Dr. Bruner, but was not ready to make the announcement. The appointment will go to some one out in the State, but outside of that Mr. Long refused to say.



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PLACES FIXED

On Committees For Democratic Senators

FOSTER GETS VACANCY ON APPROPRIATIONS.

SENATOR CLARKE TAKES OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE.

WILL BE NAMED TO-DAY.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Committees of the majority of the Senate, said to-day that the membership of the various committees of the Senate would be announced to-morrow.

The Democrats completed their assignments to-day. Senator Foster, of Louisiana, is to have the Democratic vacancy on the Appropriations Committee. The two vacant places on the Committee on Foreign Relations will go to Senators Whyte, of Maryland, and Frazier, of Tennessee. To the Judiciary Committee will be assigned Senators Clarke, of Arkansas, Overman, of North Carolina, and Rayner, of Maryland. Senator Clarke will also get a good assignment on the Committee on Commerce in the place of Senator Foster, who relinquished Commerce for the assignment to Foreign Relations.

It is a notable fact that no member of the steering committee which made the assignments took occasion to better his committee assignments except Senator Clarke, and as he had a rather poor committee list before, his colleagues on the committee saw no reason why he should not better it. Senator Culberson, the chairman of the steering committee, not only took no new committees, but he withdrew from one of the committees he had been holding, namely, Postoffices and Post Roads. Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, will take the vacancy. Senator Rayner will withdraw from the Postoffice Committee in favor of Senator Bankhead.

Senator McCreary gets the vacancy on Military Affairs, withdrawing in the meantime from the Philippines. Senators Teller, Newlands and Johnston will go up on that committee. Senator Teller relinquishes membership on Indian Affairs, Rules and Cuban Relations.

Three new appointees to chairmanships of so-called select committees will be assigned as follows: Senator Taliaferro, of Florida, Revolutionary Claims; Senator Mallory, of Florida, Ditsribution of Useless Papers of the Executive Departments; Senator Money, of Mississippi, Expenditures in the War Department.

* * *

The Important Places.

Appropriations—Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana.

Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—James P. Clarke, of Arkansas.

Canadian Relations—Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, and Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana.

Census—Asbury C. Latimer, of South Carolina.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

Claims—Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, and Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky.

Commerce—A. J. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and James P. Clarke, of Arkansas.

District of Columbia—Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky, and Joseph F. Johnson, of Alabama.

Engrossed Bills—Chairman, A. O. Bacon, of Georgia.

Foreign Relations—James B. Frazier, of Tennessee, and W. P. Whyte, of Maryland.

Immigration—Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky, and Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma.

Indian Affairs—Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; Thomas H. Paynuter, of Kentucky; Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee; Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, and Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

Interoceanic Canals—Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, and Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama.

Interstate Commerce—Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee.

Irrigation—B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma.

Judiciary—James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina and Isador Rayner, of Maryland.

Military Affairs—James B. McCreary, of Kentucky.

Pensions—Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; James B. McCreary, of Kentucky; Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, and Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma.

Philippines—Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, and Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama.

Post-office and Post Roads—Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma, and John H. Bankhead, of Alabama.

Privileges and Elections—Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky; Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, and John H. Bankhead, of Alabama.

Public Lands—Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, and Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

Rules—William P. Whyte, of Maryland.

Territories—Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma.

BALLOON FOR ARMY.

Specifications For Construction of a Dirigible Airship.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Specifications for the construction of a dirigible balloon for the use of the army and for which the signal office of the War Department asked proposals, were issued to-day by Gen. Allen at the chief signal office. The specifications are framed with a view of securing the best possible balloon which the latest developments in aerial navigation can produce. The balloon is to be of silk, inflated with hydrogen, capable of carrying two persons weighing 350 pounds, with 100 pounds of ballast; must be capable of making a speed of twenty miles per hour in still air, though a lower speed may be proposed at reduced cost, down to sixteen miles, or a higher speed up to twenty-four miles at an enhanced cost. It must make an endurance flight of two hours at an average speed of 70 per cent. of the trial requirements, and must maintain its equilibrium without change of position by the aeronaut. Bids must be submitted by January 15 next, and be accompanied by certified checks to the amount of 15 per cent. of the stated price. They must include scale drawings which will be kept secret. Trial tests will be made at Fort Meyer, Va.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Interstate Commerce Decision On Railroad Connections.

Washington, Dec. 16.—An important decision was rendered to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the opinion being rendered by Commissioner Prouty, in the case of the McRae Terminal Railway Company against the Southern Railway Company and the Seaboard Air Line Railway. This is a supplemental report involving the installation of physical connections and is the first decision of its kind ever rendered by the Commission. Upon the facts disclosed the Commission decided that the complainant's application for physical connections should be allowed so far as it relates to the Seaboard Air Line, but should be denied as to the Southern Railway. The Commission ordered the Seaboard Air Line Railway to construct before January 25, 1908, and maintain and operate thereafter, for two years, a switch connecting between the line of the complainant and the Seaboard Air Line.

Pacific Coast Tours

For Pacific Coast Tours the Burlington Route offers Better Service over a Greater Variety of Routes Than Any Other Line.

¶ Just write "Pacific Coast Tours" above your name and address on a postal, sending it to me. By return mail I'll send you a 24-page folder-booklet, which tells more of the things a trans-continental traveler wishes to know about rail and water routes, winter and summer resorts, sight-and rest-places, et cetera, than any other one publication ever issued.

¶ Handsomely illustrated; eight maps, including a large one of the Western States on heavy paper. Worth asking for and worth studying.

Send a postal to-day please.

Burlington Route

W. A. Lalor,
Asst. General Pass. Agt.,
St. Louis, Mo.

4169

Italian Ambassador Will Act.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Prompt steps will be taken by Italian Ambassador Mayor des Planches to ascertain the exact facts connected with the shooting and killing of two Italians Saturday night at Chathamville, La., who had been imported there to work in the camps of the Tremont Lumber Company. The murders are said to have been committed by a mob of American workmen who had been displaced by the Italians in the lumber camps.

NOVEL PLAN TO PAY OFF CHURCH DEBT.

Sixty-seven Hogs Donated and Public Auction Will Be Held.

Columbus, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The donations of hogs, which are to be sold by Col. Tom Vinnidge at Hope, ten miles east of here, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to paying off the debt of the Baptist church of that town, closed to-day with a total of sixty-seven hogs donated. The sale will be held on December 31 and twelve auctioneers from different points in the State have offered their services free to Col. Vinnidge. It is expected that all will be present. The hogs are expected to bring from $25 to $50 each. It is expected that 2,000 persons will be present at the sale, among whom will be Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, O., who has donated a hog for the sale.

CUT ARTERIES WITH BROKEN THERMOMETER.

W. W. Branson Dying In Owensboro Hotel From Self-Inflicted Wounds.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—W. W. Branson, of Baskett, Henderson county, ended his life at a hotel in Owensboro this morning by cutting the arteries in his temple and on the wrists with the tube of a thermometer. He was found in a dying condition, but still conscious. When asked if he inflicted the wounds with a piece of tin, he laughed and said "Yes." This was the last word he spoke. He was despondent over a love affair. Branson is about thirty years of age.

PROOF POSITIVE.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

An Irishman was in trouble about a gun found in his possession. The law, unfortunately for him, adopted the unkind suggestion that he had stolen it. While awaiting his trial he was visited by a friend, who urged him to steadfastly adhere to the statement that he had owned the gun for years. The friend, furthermore, cited how he himself, when in similar difficulty about a hen, had preserved both the hen and his character by swearing he had possessed the bird since it was a chicken. The wisdom of this advice was not lost on Pat, and he henceforth regarded his trial with the settled serenity of, if not conscious innocence, sanguine anticipation. On the day appointed, when conclusive evidence against him had been tendered, he was asked, formally, whether he had anything to say for himself. Pat, throwing a glance of shivering contempt at the prosecutor, turned to the Judge, and said: "The man's a perjured villian, yer honor. That gun's bin in moy possission, yer honor, iver since it was a pistol."

VENUS CAUSES TROUBLE.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Hoping pleasantly to surprise her husband, Mrs. Robert Scholler, of 126 Dupont street, Manayunk, purchased a life-sized marble statue of Venus. It arrived at the Scholler home during the temporary absence of the head of the house and was immediately placed in the parlor.

Returning late in the evening, Mr. Scholler mistook Venus for a burglar, and a one-sided battle followed, the result of which was that the statue was smashed to smithereens. The noise awakened Mrs. Scholler, who had retired.

When she saw the unhappy fate of Venus she burst into tears, and was only placated when her husband assured her that he would square things by buying a new Venus for her at Christmas time.

Two Requirements.

"That telephone girl has the voice to make a prima donna. Now if she only has the other qualifications!"

"Better investigate. It's a cinch she has the requisite hauteur."

NO EFFORT MADE

To Finance Fayette County Tobacco Crop.

MRS. DOCKERY BREAKS ANKLE WHILE HUNTING BURGLARS.

MRS. MARY SMITH MITCHELL BURIED AT LEXINGTON.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SMITHA.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—Prof. J. D. Clark, secretary of the Fayette county Burley tobacco branch of the Society of Equity, said to-day that the organization had as yet made no effort to finance the pooled crop of 1907, and would not take any steps in that direction for a month or two. "We have had an offer to lend us all the money we need to finance Fayette county's 1907 crop, but have taken no action on the offer. This proposition comes from outside of Kentucky. Several counties, as a whole, have shipped their 1906 tobacco to Cincinnati and Louisville and financed it," he said.

"The 1907 crop has to be redried before it could be warehoused anywhere and sold. There is, within hauling distance of Lexington and outside of the pool, about 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco. After this all comes in the trust will have to go elsewhere for a supply. There has been sold here, so far this season, about 2,000,000 pounds."

In reference to the recent talk of night riders Prof. Clark said: "The Equity people are doing all they can to keep down trouble, and we don't want any to happen. We are strongly opposed to it, as much so as anybody can be. In a few days a number of our society will go to Frankfort in compliance with Gov. Willson's request and do all we can to relieve the present situation. If that conference shows that we are wrong, we are going to get right, for the right thing is what we all want to do."

* * *

Breaks Ankle While Hunting Burglar

While trying to find a burglar who had entered her store at the corner of Manchester and Merino streets early this morning, Mrs. Annie Dockery fell through a trapdoor, breaking her right ankle. She was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she is suffering intense pain from her injury and may never recover the full use of her right leg.

The burglars broke into Mrs. Dockery's store just before daylight this morning. The only thing they carried away was a dressed turkey, but Mrs. Dockery heard them rummaging around the store and went down from her rooms upstairs to see what was the matter. Finding the door open she entered the dark store and fell headlong into the cellar through a trapdoor which the burglars had evidently left open for the express purpose of catching any person who interrupted them in their raid.

* * *

Mrs. Mitchell's Funeral.

The body of Mrs. Mary Smith Mitchell, wife of Thomas H. Mitchell, of New Haven, Conn., was interred in the Lexington cemetery this morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Edwin Muller, of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The pallbearers were: Col. John R. Allen, M. C. Alford, Henry P. Kinkead, Gen. R. D. Williams, Shelby Kinkead and Theodore M. Shaw. The grave was covered with a mass of beautiful flowers sent by friends of the family. Those who accompanied the remains to Lexington were: Thomas H. Mitchell, her husband; W. J. Trowbridge and wife, Mrs. Annie Trowbridge, her only child; Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Whittemore, and George W. Lewis, all of New Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell lived in this city for many years, Mr. Mitchell having made a fortune here. Mrs. Mitchell was a daughter of James A. Smith, of Harrison county. Her mother was a daughter of 'Squire John Throckmorton, of Nicholas county, a brother of Col. Arris Throckmorton, for many years proprietor of the Galt House at Louisville.

* * *

William Smitha Dead.

William A. Smitha died this morning at 7:30 o'clock at his residence, 462 Curry avenue, after a protracted illness. He was sixty-seven years old and is survived by three brothers, F. J., J. B. and J. M. Smitha, and one son, William Smitha. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 1 o'clock in the Baptist church at Keene.

* * *

Lexington Notes.

The sales of tobacco by the three loose tobacco warehouses here to-day were the largest ever held in this city, over 400,000 pounds being disposed of at prices ranging from $6 to $23.50. The tobacco warehouses report that the sales of last week aggregated more than 1,000,000 pounds. Some of the small crops sold to-day averaged fourteen cents.

* * *

Mayor Waddy has issued orders that there shall be no fireworks permitted in Lexington during the Christmas festivities. Any store which sells fireworks will be heavily fined, and any person discharging fireworks on the streets will be arrested and fined for disorderly conduct.

* * *

In the Circuit Court to-day W. J. Smith, a wholesale liquor dealer, filed a petition to test the validity of the city ordinance which imposes a tax license of $250 on his business. He claims that this license tax is contrary to the charter of the city and the laws of the State.

VALUE OF A "TRIFLE."

[New York Press.]

I heard a rich man thunder at one of his employes: "Don't pay attention to trifles! You are merely wasting your own time and mine. Look after the essentials; the trifles will take care of themselves!" It reminded me of another rich man who went into a fury when he saw one of his bookkeepers carefully wiping the nib of his pen. The process was apparently laborious. It certainly seemed tedious. Summoning the accountant to his private office, our great merchant said: "Mr. Browning, you have wasted ten minutes at least wiping that pen. What was that thing in red, yellow, green, blue and other colors you had in your hand?" "That, sir, was a small penwiper Mrs. Browning made for me for that very purpose—at my reequest." "Ah! How long did it take her to make it?" "Oh, I guess about half an hour." "Humph! Together you spent forty minutes to wipe the point of a common pen! Why, Mr. Browning, I can buy a gross of pens for a dime!" "That is just why I like to wipe a good pen when I can get one, Mr. ——. Pens are so cheap nowadays that only one in ten thousand is worth writing with more than once. Did you ever see a blot on one of my pages, sir?" "Um—well—er—er—well, no, Browning; your books are certainly the neatest I ever saw." "Then—" "Oh, shut up; go ahead and take care of your pens; ask your good wife to make me a pen-wiper."

Sentenced To Reformatory.

Denver, Col., Dec. 16.—Kemp Biglow, the clerk from Bryan, O., who last week pleaded guilty to charges of murderous assault upon Gov. Henry A. Buchtel, Lawrence A. Phipps and Chas. B. Kountze, to whom he mailed dynamite bombs, was to-day sentenced to the State reformatory for an indefinite period.

Prominent Attorney Dead.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—L. F. Parker, general solicitor of the St. Louis and St. Francisco railroad, was found dead to-day in the bath tub at his home. Death resulted from heart disease

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Activity In Market Shown By Deeds Recorded In Courthouse.

Edward Bloomfield to Commonwealth Realty Company, lot 10, block 16, Highland Park	$ 1, etc.
J. H. Harned to R. Johns, lot 21, block 24, Highland Park	1
William Kimmons to M. W. Burd, 140 feet, southwest side of Norris Place, 150 feet southeast of Ferndale	750
J. J. Sanders to Ben Wessel, 564-1,000 acres	2,000
J. B. Potts to Emma Potts, 30 feet, west side of Fifth street, 60 feet south of O.	1
Tennant Land Company to Katherine Luken, lots 1,089 and 1,090, Dulaney Farm	600
William Grom to Bertha Grom, interest in 25 feet, north side of Southgate, 40 feet west of Fifteenth	1
H. M. Johnson to Rosa Mann, 30 feet, in Duker Addition	1

More Gold Coming.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Guarantee Trust Company to-day announced the engagement of $500,000 in gold for import. Lazard Freres have engaged an additional $1,000,000 in gold for import. This makes the total on the present movement $105,350,000.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended December 16 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	52	.00	Marquette	26	.28
Amarillo	46	.00	Memphis	50	.00
Atlanta	44	.00	Modena	42	.00
Bismarck	18	T	Montgomery	52	.00
Cairo	46	.00	Nashville	48	.00
Cincinnati	40	.02	New Orleans	52	.00
Charlotte	46	.00	New York	40	.00
Chattanooga	46	T	North Platte	32	.12
Chicago	38	T	Oklahoma	50	.00
Cor's Christi	64	.00	Omaha	34	.00
Davenport	36	T	Palestine	52	.00
Dodge City	38	.04	Pittsburg	32	.04
El Paso	64	.00	San Antonio	58	.00
Fort Smith	52	.00	Shreveport	50	.00
Galveston	56	.00	St. Louis	44	.00
Indianapolis	36	T	St. Paul	30	T
Jacksonville	54	.00	Vicksburg	54	.00
Kansas City	40	.00	Washington	42	T
Little Rock	50	.00	Yello'ne Park	18	.01

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 16, 1907.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.15	30.21
Temperature	37	40
Dewpoint	32	30
Relative humidity	83	66
Wind velocity	10	8
State of weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals.

[Official.] Louisville, Dec. 16, 1907.

Maximum temperature	42
Minimum temperature	34
Mean temperature	38
Normal temperature	38
Departure for day	00
Departure for month	—15
Departure since March 1	—118
Prevailing winds	SW
Mean barometer	30.18
Mean relative humidity	74
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	.01
Normal precipitation	.10
Departure for day	—.09
Departure for month	—.22
Departure since March 1	—2.59

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was rising last evening, with a stage of 5 feet 3 inches on the falls, 7 feet 5 inches in the canal, and 15 feet 4 inches at the locks. Business on the wharf was good. The weather was cloudy and cold.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, for Cincinnati at 5 p. m....Helen M. Gould, Capt. McIntyre, for Carrollton at 4 p. m. ....Tell City, Capt. Howard, for Evansville at 4 p. m.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

City of Cincinnati, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati....Helen M. Gould, from and to Carrollton....Tell City, from Evansville and lower river ports...Tom Rees, with tow, from Pittsburg.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Tom Rees, the first of the coal fleet, arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with about eighteen barges. She will return to-day with empties....The Alice Brown and Josh Cook, with tows of coal, are expected to arrive in Louisville today. Coal shipments will be arriving for the next several days....The Tell City, Capt. Howard, arrived from Evansville with a fair trip and will leave at 4 p. m. to-day on the return journey....The City of Cincinnati had a good trip for Cincinnati. The City of Louisville is the packet to-day at 5 p. m....The Helen M. Gould came in from Carrollton and Madison with a fair trip and left in the evening with good shipments of miscellaneous freight....Lock No. 5, on the Kentucky river above Frankfort, is opened to navigation to-day. Consequently the Louisville and Kentucky River Packet Company's steamboat Falls City will go up the river to Valley View next Thursday, and thereafter will make two trips weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays....The wreck of the steamer Dial was pulled out from the New Orleans wharf to deep water by the two powerful tugs W. G. Wilmot and R. W. Wilmot, after several attempts had been made, unsuccessfully, by other agencies. Three immense hawsers and a steel cable were required to pull the vessel into deep water....The big towboat J. B. Williams is laid up with forty boats and barges seven miles above Memphis awaiting a rise....The Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Company has arranged to send the Queen City to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras festival. The steamer will leave Pittsburg on February 29, arriving at New Orleans on or about March 7....A civil service examination will be held on January 14 in the office of the inspector of the Sixteenth lighthouse district, at the Memphis custom-house, to fill the position of engineer and assistant engineer, for duty on the lighthouse tender Oleander. Commander E. H. Tillman, at that address, will furnish full particulars....The Government locks at Glenmore were opened to-day temporarily for navigation. Extensive repairs to the locks are being made....The cofferdam at the McMechen dam, in the upper Ohio, is being removed....After being inspected by Inspectors Abraham and Greenwood, the towboat E. T. Slider left the Madison marine ways....Christmas shipments are helping all of the steamboat lines. Every incoming packet carries holiday shoppers. ....The steamer Falls City will leave Louisville Thursday, December 19, at 3 p. m. for all points on the Kentucky river. The United States Engineer at Frankfort has notified the officers of the boat that it can get through Lock No. 5, which is now complete with new gates.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Pittsburg, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—the towboat Allice Brown lost four coalboats at Pomeroy Bend, near Middleport. This is the first costly accident that has been reported from the coal fleet. The heavy fogs and ice, with the swift current of this rise, are probably partially accountable for the accident. The details of the accident have not been received, but the tow is continuing with the fleet. Packets and towboats are keeping busy with the amount of water in the harbor. There was 11 feet at Davis Island dam this evening and stationary. The Valiant, with twenty-two barges, and the Tom Dodsworth, with nineteen boats and three barges, were sent out to-day by the River Coal Company. As the home consumption of coal is falling off more coal will be sent South by the shippers.

Point Pleasant, Dec. 16.—River 21.5; falling. Cloudy.

Wheeling, Dec. 16.—River 11.5; falling.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. to-day the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 24 feet and rising. Rain and snow. Departures of packets to-day were: Courier for Maysville, Kentucky for Madison and City of Louisville for Louisville. Packets due Tuesday are: Virginia from Pittsburg, Greenwood from Pomeroy, Courier from Maysville, Bonanza from Madison and Indiana from Louisville. Towboats Robert P. Gilliam, J. B. Lewis and Catherine Davis arrived to-day with coal for this port.

Madison, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—River 17.1 feet; rising. Fair; cold.

Evansville, Dec. 16.—River 9:9; rising. Partly cloudy.

Cairo, Dec. 16.—River 12.7; rose .6. Fair; cold. Arrived: City of Saltillo, Tennessee river, 6 a. m.; Beaver, St. Louis, 8 a. m. Departed: City of Saltillo, St. Louis, 8 a. m.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—River 4.5; stationary. Arrived: H. T. Wright from Natchez. Fair and moderate.

Memphis, Dec. 16.—[Special.]—River 7.7, a fall of .4 in twenty-four hours. Kate Adams departed for Arkansas City. Capt. James H. Rees has returned home from a trip North. Capt. James B. Ferguson, a well-known Cincinnati and New Orleans pilot, was here to-day.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—Thousands of shippers throughout the South will be affected by the findings of the legislative Port Charges Investigating Committee, which organized here to-day, as directed by the recent extra session of the Legislature. The object of the committee is to bring to a parity with prices at South Atlantic and Gulf ports all charges connected with the New Orleans harbor. These charges include steamship and railroad freight rates, pilotage, towage, demurrage, dock, wharf and car service charges and labor wages. State Senator C. C. Cordill was to-day elected chairman of the committee. The date of beginning the investigation was not announced.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—90 acres land 21 miles from Louisville, 1 mile south of West Point, Ky.; 7-room house, 2 barns; price $50 per acre. GEO. LAYMON, West Point, Ky. *

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—The Wayt Dental Co. (inc.). NOT MUCH. We will let the get-rich-quick "dental parlors" do the selling out. The Wayt Dental Co. (inc.) wants to do your dentistry at "panicky" prices, but with the best material and men of experience to do it. Third and Jefferson almost half century. *

FOR SALE—Contents of 40-room hotel, newly furnished, steam heated, electric lighted, everything modern; doing a good business; cafe; in town of 30,000; only hotel in city. Parties ill, reason for selling. Address C 2, this office. *

FOR SALE—Holiday specialties in neckwear and other lines for the men folks at 15 and 25 per cent. discount for cash; come quick while they last. N. SID PLATT CO. (Incorporated), Fourth and Main. *

FOR SALE—Bakery and fancy grocery in heart of city, doing a good business; will invoice; must sell at once; good opportunity for a hustler. Address L 15, this office.

FOR SALE—Bakery in best section of East End, doing good business; well established trade; will invoice; if interested write at once. Address D 197, this office. *

FOR SALE—Special low price on a number of one and two-cylinder runabouts and touring cars. PRINCE WELLS CO., 814-16 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Old-established restaurant doing good business; fine location; everything up to date. Call room 305 Kellar bldg.

FOR SALE—15 BOYS' AND GIRLS' BICYCLES; CHEAP. PHONE 5614. SMITH BICYCLE CO., 513 THIRD ST. *

FOR SALE—New lot of globes, gold fish, etc., at reasonable prices. C. B. THOMPSON, 632 Fourth ave. *

FOR SALE—Remington typewriter; used 4 months; $50. Address R 3, this office. *

FOR SALE—Brass, copper, silver and Sheffield Russian antiques. 275 E. Market st. *

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—You to know we are headquarters for matt and Japanese ware; also the air plant that lasts so long. C. B. THOMPSON, Florist, 632 Fourth. *

WANTED—Entertainers; young lady and gentleman desire engagement at lodges, receptions, etc.; city or suburbs; terms reasonable. Address O 102, this office. *

WANTED—To rent a house of from 10 to 14 rooms, suitable for rooming house, in central part of city. Address B. T. N., 924 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—To buy all kinds of STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES; also merchandise. L. GRAUMAN & CO., 725 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—Loan of $6,000 on general mortgage; plant worth $45,000; will offer extra inducement. Address O 11, this office.

WANTED—You can rent an Oliver Typewriter, with stand, for $3 per mo. Oliver Typewriting Agency, 416 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—To buy or rent for 1 year 4 good second-hand pool tables complete. Address Call Box 228, Clinton, Ky. *

WANTED—To buy a small-size three-wheel perambulator. Address R 194, this office.

WANTED—Party to ship milk to HALL BROS.' CREAMERY, 127 W. Green. *

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Traveling salesman. Tell your traveling dry goods salesman friend we want him to carry a side line of top skirts in Kentucky. Ask him to write us. THE SALA CO., Minerva, Ohio. *

WANTED—A salesman who is capable of making $3,000 a year to travel for a mercantile agency. References required. Address A 171, this office.

WANTED—Cigar salesman; experience unnecessary; $100 per month and expenses. PEERLESS CIGAR CO., Toledo, O.

WANTED—Two more salesmen. Good position with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson. *

WANTED—AGENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Man in each State to take exclusive right to sell patented household necessity; something new; been on market one month; all answering this ad and accepting proposition by January 1, 1908, will be given territory absolutely FREE. Only men capable of handling agents need apply; give age, reference, etc. STAMPS-TRAMMELL CO., 301 First National Bank bldg., Birmingham, Ala. *

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—THE NAVY needs many good men, with or without trades; age limit for mechanics, 21 to 35; pay $25 to $70 a month. Young men without trades may enlist between 17 and 25, as apprentice seaman, and be sent to Naval Training Station for instruction. Pay clear of living expenses and first outfit of uniform. Apply NAVAL RECRUITING STATION, Post-office building. *

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 60 chairs constantly busy; licensed instructors; tools given, diplomas granted, wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O. *

WANTED—Young men to prepare for exam. for railway mail and other Govt. positions; superior instruction by mail; established 14 years; thousands of successful students; sample questions and "How Government Positions are Secured," sent free. INTERSTATE SCHOOLS, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WANTED—5,000 PEOPLE to work; employers promptly suited; we refer to you those recommended and properly registered; make your own contracts. LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 236 Third st. The best citizens obtain here. *

WANTED—I made $50,000 in five years in the mail order business; began with $5. Anyone can do the work. Send for free booklet; tells how to get started. MANAGER, Box 570, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Lady with small capital for wardrobe; vaudeville act; season's contract. E. WEST, Normandy Hotel. *

WANTED—Girl or young woman to do light housework. Call 552 E. Market. *

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—By FIDELITY TRUST CO., 212 Fifth st.:

RESIDENCES.

417 W. Oak, 9 rooms, with all conveniences	$35 00
1208 Second st., 11 rooms and conveniences; per month	50 00
1427 Second st., 9 rooms, with all conveniences; per month	40 00
1422 Garvin Place, 10 rooms, bath, etc.; per month	35 00
113 E. Ormsby ave., 8 rooms and all conveniences; per month	35 00
1440 Midland ave., in Highlands, 7 rooms, hot-water heat, stable and all conveniences; per month	32 50
125 E. Caldwell, 6 rooms and conveniences; per month	30 00
1319 Fourth st., 6 rooms, servant's room, stable and all conveniences; per month	45 00
119 E. Caldwell 6 rooms and conveniences; per month	27 50
1307 Brook, 11 rooms and attic, with conveniences, natural gas, hot water heat and laundry; per month	55 00

BUSINESS HOUSES.

735 Fourth ave., 11 rooms, stable and 2 servants' rooms; suitable location for doctor, dentist, insurance or other general business office.	
424 W. Walnut, 4 rooms on first floor; suitable for some light business and manufacturing purposes; per month	60 00
439 W. Main st., 5 stories and basement; last-named now renting for $50 per mo., rent, per year	1,200
812 E. Market st., store and 5 rooms, per month	25 00

OFFICE.

341 Fifth st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, lawyer or real estate, etc.; per month	30 00

FLATS.

514 Belgravia, 5 rooms; beautiful flat; per month	35 00
Coke bldg., Fourth and Chestnut sts., several apartments and offices not yet taken.	

FOR RENT—WM. T. SUMMERS, Agent, 416 Fifth st.

1508 Cherokee road, 8 rooms	$45 00
716 W. Oak, 8 rooms	20 00
2304 Seventeenth, 5 rooms	12 00
1540 Barret, 5 rooms	13 50
2203 Von Borries, 4 rooms	13 00
322 Camp, 5 rooms	13 00
2340 Lawton, 4 rooms	12 00
2404 Griffiths, 4 rooms	11 50
2511 High, 4 rooms	10 00
1618 Pirtle, 3 rooms	8 00
333 Nineteenth, 3 rooms	6 00
Flat, 3 rooms, 534 Fifth	25 00
Flat, 5 rooms, 210 E. Jacob	25 00
Flat, 4 rooms, 1920 Floyd	20 00
Flat, 5 rooms, 1206 W. Market	18 00
Flat, 5 rooms, 522 E. Market	16 00
Flat, 3 rooms, 131 W. Jefferson	15 00
Flat, 3 rooms, 528 W. Chestnut	14 00
Flat, 4 rooms, 716 W. Oak	12 50
Flat, 5 rooms, 1027 Eighth	10 00
3 rooms, 1012 Twenty-second	9 00
3 rooms, 1930 W. Market	9 00
3 rooms, 228 E. Main	8 50
3 rooms, 1620 W. Main	8 00
3 rooms, 1801 Preston	9 75
3 rooms, 1620 Pirtle	6 00
2 rooms, 526 E. Jefferson	6 50
3 rooms, 1930 W. Market	7 00
2 rooms, 1423 Maple	5 00
2 rooms, 1801 Preston	4 75
Store room, 1206 W. Market	40 00
Store room, 1930 W. Market	10 00

FOR RENT—

If you are looking for a home to rent in either a large or small house, call and examine my large lists of "For Rents."

I have made the rental business a specialty, and my list is being renewed constantly, so that you can surely find what you want.

Houses of medium rent in Louisville are very scarce, so if you see anything advertised, call and examine it at once.

BRUNER,
Rent Agent,
355 Fifth st. *

FOR RENT—

A large modern 10-room house, 1531 Bellenire ave., with stable	$30 00
New 8-room modern house, 1529 Coral Court	30 00

EDW. F. WEIGEL,
Room 517 Paul Jones Bldg. Phone 8129.

FOR RENT—4-room cottage; $12 month; 1628 Twenty-first st. Apply 336 W. Main. *

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—A 5-room apartment in "The Virginia." Hot and cold water, furnace heat, halls lighted and janitored and gas stove. Apply 116 W. St. Catherine. Telephone S. 1268—Y.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment to April 1. Terms very reasonable. Call at s. w. corner Fifth and Oak from 2 to 5 p. m., or address "B," s. w. cor. Fifth and Oak.

FOR RENT—Charming modern apartment of 5 rooms and bath; all conveniences; in southern part of the city. Address M 153, this office. *

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—One furnished room for light housekeeping. 723 Third. Phone 4621.

FOR RENT—First-class furnished rooms; gentlemen prfd. 209 W. St. Catherine. *

FOR RENT—Rooms; nicely furnished for housekeeping. 723 E. Washington. *

FOR RENT—Rooms; nicely furnished for housekeeping. 513 E. Broadway. *

FOR RENT—Rooms; furnished for light housekeeping. 124 W. Walnut. *

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Rooms for young men, unfurnished, at 817 Fourth ave., just south of Broadway, the handsome home of the late Capt. W. F. Norton. The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have offices in this building, and have reserved a number of choice rooms, with all conveniences, especially suitable for young men. For further information apply on the premises or telephone South 1308. *

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT—

SPLENDID OFFICES IN COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING.

Best in Louisville for doctors, dentists, dressmakers and any business or profession demanding the best location in the city; perfect light and every modern convenience. Steam heat, big windows, electric light and power, both gases, hot and cold water; best of janitor and elevator service. Daily publication of tenants in Courier-Journal. Apply now to Room 17, third floor. Rooms arranged to suit. All ready by New Year's day. See now about some delightful rooms en suite. *

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If you are,
Patronize the "OLD RELIABLE"
KENTUCKY LOAN CO.

All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to compare our rates and methods of doing business with those of other companies.

423 Fourth, cor. Green. Over jewelry store. Call, write or 'phone 2495.
Open nights until after Christmas. *

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names; without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg. *

MONEY ON DEMAND.

Your financial wants will be supplied quickly, quietly and politely at reasonable cost, if you apply to the
FALLS CITY LOAN CO.,
407 Fourth st., cor. Jefferson, Second floor.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC.
Low Rates—Easy Payments.
AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
421 W. Jefferson, 2d floor. *

IF you need money, get our rates before borrowing elsewhere. WEST END LOAN CO., 1619 W. Market st. *

MONEY to loan on salary and furniture. FIDELITY LOAN CO., rooms 1 and 2 502 Fourth ave. *

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. EAST END LOAN CO., 731 E. Broadway. *

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Position by stenographer; 15 years' experience; can take charge of correspondence. Address H 191, this office. *

WANTED—Situation by young married man of good habits. Address M 191, this office. *

Administrators' Sale of Valuable Bonds.

We offer for sale the following coupon bonds:

Forty-four—Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington 4½ per cent., due in 1931, interest payable May and November, $1,000 each.

Thirty-nine—Henderson Bridge 6 per cent., due in 1931, interest payable March and September, $1,000 each.

Four—Louisville and Nashville, (E. H. and N. Division), 6 per cent., due in 1919, interest payable in June and December, $1,000 each.

Nineteen—Louisville Railway 5 per cent., due in 1930, interest payable January and July, $1,000 each.

Twenty-three—Louisville Water Co. 5 per cent., due in 1910, interest payable February and August, $1,000 each.

Two—City of Clarksville, Tenn., 6 per cent., due 1916, interest payable January and July, $500 each.

Sealed bids on all or any part of the above bonds will be received by us at the First National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn., until Noon, Tuesday, December 23, 1907. We reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

We will immediately notify successful bidders and deliver the bonds purchased at said bank upon receipt by it of Certified Check for the amount of purchase plus accrued interest.

This December 12, 1907.

GRACEY CHILDERS,
JAMES L. GLENN, JR.,
Admrs. of William H. Bryarly, Dec'd.

FOURTH AVE. STORE FOR RENT.

One of the most desirable business locations in the most popular retail section. For full particulars apply to

OSCAR WILDER & CO.
REAL ESTATE
409 W. MARKET ST.

FOR RENT

Splendid Offices

— IN —

Courier-Journal Office Building.

Best in Louisville for doctors, dentists, dressmakers and any business or profession demanding the best location in the city; perfect light and every modern convenience. Steam heat, big windows, electric light and power, both gases, hot and cold water; best of janitor and elevator service. Daily publication of tenants in Courier-Journal. Apply now to room 17, 3d floor. Rooms arranged to suit. All ready by New Year's Day. See now about some delightful rooms en suite.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

STRS. CITY OF CINCINNATI and CITY OF LOUISVILLE

For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio River points at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phone 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE PACKET COMPANY—For Tell City, Owensboro, Evansville and lower Ohio, Tuesday and Friday, Steamer Tell City; Wednesday and Saturday, Steamer Tarascon, 4 p. m. Wharfboat, Fourth and River. Freight received daily.

C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A.
Both Phones, 495-827.

COAL

St. Bernard Lump	$3.50
St. Bernard Nut	3.25
Best Pittsburg Lump	4.00
New Diamond Jellico	4.00
Anthracite, all sizes, ton	8.50
Pocahontas	6.00
Blacksmithing, per ton	4.50

Prompt service. Yards all parts of city.

ST. BERNARD MINING CO.
(Incorporated)
Both phones: 932. 342 W. Main st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES REQUIRING BUT LITTLE CAPITAL

A book, just published, the object of which is to assist those willing to help themselves, and to enable persons of small means to engage in permanent and profitable enterprises of their own. Be independent; work for yourself. Any honorable business of your own, no matter how humble it may be, is better than being a slave for others. The man of pluck and energy doesn't despise a small beginning; he makes of it a stepping-stone to something higher. The price of this little volume is only $1, and to those who are ambitious to engage in an independent, money-making business, in any locality, it is worth its weight in gold many times over. Send a dollar bill now for it; you won't regret it. Address PUBLISHER, Post-office Box 1212, New York City. *

FOR SALE—By
J. R. DORSEY & CO.,
208 Kentucky Title bldg.

Strictly modern hotel of 44 rooms. One of the best locations in the city of Louisville. Newly furnished throughout in strictly up-to-date furniture; steam heat, own electric light plant, first-class bar, cafe, billiard room and barber shop; high-class trade. This hotel is a Klondike for the right party; will net from $7,000 to $10,000 clear of all expenses per year. The furniture alone in this hotel cost $8,500. We can give you a long lease at a very low rent, and you know we have a good reason for selling when we only ask you $8,000 cash, or will trade for first-class city real estate. If you are looking for something good, see us at once. We mean business.

J. R. DORSEY & CO.

FOR RENT—From January 1, 1908, a barroom with complete line of fixtures; connected with Baumont Hotel, at Mt. Sterling, Ky.; desirable rent to first-class party; communicate by mail only. L. FISHER, Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky. *

ANYONE wishing to invest from $5,000 to $10,000 to net 6 per cent. on best real estate security, backed by prosperous local manufacturing concern, may learn particulars by addressing F 193, this office.

A MAN who can invest $300 and services can secure an interest in Louisville business which will pay you $150 per month. Address Box 256, Rockport, Ind. *

WANTED—FIRE INSURANCE. Call ABNER HARRIS, 73 Kenyon bldg. *

BOARDING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

BOARDING—Well-furnished rooms for gentlemen and married couples; good table; all conveniences. 232 E. College.

BOARDING—Furnished room with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st. *

BOARDING—Private family, large room, every convenience. 1031 Second st. *

LOST.

LOST—Thursday or Friday last, lamb's wool muff. A reward will be paid if returned to 1700 Third. *

LOST—Lady's gold watch; initial M. engraved on back. Return to 1027 Fourth. Reward. *

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY ANDERSON TWICE DAILY

Klaw & Erlanger's Advanced Vaudeville.

THAT QUARTETTE.

Bosanquet. Newhoff & Carrol.
Sydney Grant. Prelle's Circus
Carmen Troupe. Carmell & Harris.
NEW ANIMATED PICTURES.
Prices—Matinee, 25c and 10c; Evening, 30c, 25c and 10c. Box Seats 50c.

NEXT WEEK

XMAS MATINEE AND NIGHT.
December 26, 27 and 28, Saturday Matinee,
BERTHA KALICH
In "MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS."
Prices: $1.50, $1, 75c, 25c. Sale Opens Thurs.

Macauley's Three Nights, Beginning Thurs., Dec. 19; Sat. Mat.
JOSEPH and WILLIAM W. JEFFERSON
in "THE RIVALS."
By Richard Brinsley Sheridan.
Seats on sale. Prices—Mat. 25c to $1.00; Night 25c to $1.50.

NEXT WEEK
The MAN of the HOUR
Seat Sale Thursday.

THE NEW MASONIC To-night. All week. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c
Original New York Production
OF GEO. ADE'S BEST COMEDY THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN MATINEES TUESDAY, THURSDAY SATURDAY.
Xmas week—Thos. E. Shea. Best seats 25c

MATINEE To-day Every Day AVENUE
Prices 10, 15, 25c; To-night 15, 25, 50c.
FALLEN BY THE WAYSIDE A Realistic Picture of Life in New York
Xmas week—The Banker, The Thief and The Girl.

HOPKINS' VAUDEVILLE
Night 10-20-30c. Daily Mat. 10-15-25c.
8—HIGH-CLASS ACTS—8
Ladies' Souvenir Matinee Tuesday.
Children's Toy Matinee Saturday.

FOR SALE

Simplex Typesetting Machine.

Adjustable 10-point Machine in first-class condition. Must sell at once. For terms apply to W. K. WALL, Mayfield, Ky.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office 410 Fourth Ave and corner Fourth and Main. Both 'Phones 258.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday, S, Sunday.
a Stops at Fourth street on signal.
x Stops at Baxter Avenue.
This Company reserves the right to vary from the time shown herein without notice to the public, and does not guarantee schedules.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 3:15am	a* 2:25am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:50am	a* 9:20pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:50pm
Cincinnati and East x	a* 5:00pm	xa*11:55am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:10pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:00pm	†10:00am
Knoxville and Atlanta	* 8:00pm	* 7:50am
Knoxville Mail	* 8:10am	* 6:10pm
Cincinnati, Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 7:25am	xa 11:45am
Frankfort and Lexington xa	† 2:00pm	xa† 7:00pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:30pm	† 8:10am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 8:20am	† 5:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:00pm	†10:00am

Sunday Trains.

Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:10pm	xa 10:25am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:25am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:00am

From First and Water-Street Station.

Frankfort Accommodation	† 2:56pm	† 8:00am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 5:15pm	* 8:20am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 8:00am	* 6:30pm

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 7:30 a. m. train to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Knoxville and Bristol, and on the 9:30 p. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect June 1, 1907.

Louisville and Eastern Railroad—Car leaves Louisville on the half hour for Camden, Glenarm, Buckner, Magnolia Springs, Anita Springs and Lagrange from 6:30 a. m. until 6:30 p. m., then 8, 9, 10 and 11:15 p. m. Leave Lagrange on the hour from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m., then 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p. m. Cars between Louisville, Anchorage, Pewee Valley and Beard every thirty minutes from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., east bound, every hour after until 12 p. m. West bound from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., every hour after until 11 p. m.

Prospect Division—Cars leave for Prospect at 5:32 a. m. and on the hour thereafter until 10 p. m. Extra car will leave for Harrods Creek at 6:18 a. m., and leave Harrods Creek returning at 6:56 a. m. Extra car will leave for Glenview at 7:34 a. m., and returning leave Glenview at 8:06 a. m. Cars leave Prospect for Louisville at 6:15 a. m. and on the hour thereafter until 11 p. m. On Saturday and Monday nights last car leaves for Prospect at 11:08, and returning leaves Prospect at 12 o'clock midnight.

Jeffersontown Division—Cars for Jeffersontown leave Baxter and Highland avenues at 5:15 a. m. daily and thereafter leave Terminal Station at 6 and 7 a. m., and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Last car Sunday night at 10:15 and Saturday night at 11:15. Cars leave Jeffersontown for Louisville at 6 and 7 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 a. m. and 10:15 p. m. and at 11:15 Sunday night and 12:15 Saturday night, to Highland avenue only.

Salt River Division—Cars leave for Orell forty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 4:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. daily. Last car leaves for Orell at 9 p. m. daily except Saturday, when last car leaves at 11:10 p. m. Cars leave Orell for Louisville forty-five minutes after each hour, between the hours of 5:45 a. m. and 8:45 p. m., daily. Last car for Louisville leaves Orell at 10 p. m., daily, except Saturday, when it leaves at 12 midnight.

Okolona Division—Cars leave for Okolona thirty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 5:35 a. m. and 7:35 p. m., daily. Last car for Okolona at 9 p. m. daily. Cars leave Okolona for Louisville fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m., daily. Last car to Louisville leaves Okolona at 9:45 p. m., daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Incorporated.)—Seventh Street Station; City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed.

7:30 a. m. daily—Evansville Express—Evansville, Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton and way stations.

10 a. m. daily—St. Louis Special—Evansville, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

5 p. m. daily—Evansville Limited—Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton, Evansville and way stations.

10:15 p. m. daily—St. Louis Limited—Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

Trains from St. Louis arrive 7:10 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. daily. Trains from Evansville and local stations arrive 12:25 p. m., 5:55 p. m. and 10:58 p. m. daily.

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Trains leave Fourth avenue crossing twenty minutes later.

6:30 a. m. daily—Local for Lexington and way stations.

7:50 a. m. daily—Florida Limited—Lexington, Danville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Southeast and Florida.

4:25 p. m. daily—Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and way stations.

7:45 p. m.—Florida Special—Lawrenceburg, Danville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Atlanta and Southeast.

Trains from Lexington and local stations arrive 9:40 a. m., 6:25 p. m. and 9:25 p. m. Trains from Danville arrive 9:40 a. m., 11:40 a. m. and 9:25 p. m. Trains from the Southeast arrive 9:40 a. m. and 9:25 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, Dec. 1, 1907.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:55pm
Central City Accom.	4:00pm	10:30am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:55pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	4:00pm	10:30am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:55pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRACTION CO.—In effect November 6, 1907.

Cars leave Louisville for Seymour and intermediate points at 6, 8 and 10 a. m., 12 noon, 2, 4, 6 and 8 p. m., and at 10 and 11:20 p. m. for Scottsburg.

Cars make close connection at Seymour with cars of the I. C. and S. Traction Co. for Indianapolis and intermediate points; also with trains of the B. and O. railroad and Southern Indiana railroad for all points east and west of Seymour.

LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.—

	East.		West.
Lv. Louisville (Sou. Ry.)	7:50am	Arr.	9:00pm
Lv. Versailles (L. & A.)	12:00m	Arr.	5:30pm
Lv. Nicholasville	12:45pm	Arr.	4:45pm
Lv. Richmond	1:10pm	Arr.	3:50pm
Lv. Irvine	2:50pm	Arr.	2:40pm
Arr. Beattyville	4:30pm	Lv.	1:00pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

The time-tried remedy for colds and la grippe—Wintersmith's Tonic.

Courier-Journal.

—Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st,

A Consolidation of
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1830.

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
Louisville, Ky., 1843.

MORNING COURIER.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First Issued as the
Courier-Journal November 8, 1868.

Rates.

Daily edition, one year $6 00
Daily and Sunday edition, one year.. 8 00
Daily and Sunday, one month 75
Weekly edition, one year............ 1 00

To City Subscribers.

Daily, delivered ....10c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered.15c per week
Daily and Sunday, delivered..1 month, 65c

Postage.

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as second-class matter.
10, 12 and 14 pages .... 1 cent
16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 pages .... 2 cents
28, 32, 40 and 48 pages .... 3 cents
Sunday edition, with magazine... 4 cents

Communications.

All communications should be addressed to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals. If writers who submit MSS. for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps. The editors are glad to examine MSS., but return postage must be included.

TWELVE PAGES.

TUESDAY....DECEMBER 17, 1907

"Business."

Monday Evening, Dec. 16.—The New York stock market was very dull, with a sagging tendency, closing slightly lower for railroads and materially lower for industrials.

Money on call was firm at 6 to 14 per cent., ruling at 10. Time loans were nominal. Sterling exchange was firm.

The Chicago wheat market was strong in response to higher foreign markets, the May delivery closing 1⅛c to 1¼c net higher. Corn was up ¼c to ⅜c. Oats were ⅜c higher.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 16 points to a decline of 6 points, developed weakness and declined sharply, closing 16 to 35 points lower than it opened.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market weak, and the sheep market 10c to 15c lower.

Our River Transportation.

The merchants of Louisville, the Board of Trade and other commercial bodies of the city are to be commended for the liberal manner in which they have supported the movement for the improvement of the Ohio and other rivers.

In this connection, however, it is to be regretted that one of the oldest and most important of Louisville's steamboat lines has been forced into the hands of a receiver for want of patronage by these same shippers. This company had been operating steamboats on the Ohio river between Louisville and Evansville for nearly fifty years, and up to a few years ago was practically the only medium by which Louisville merchants could reach their customers between the cities of Louisville and Evansville, during all of this time the life of not a single passenger being lost by this company.

Now, would it not be a good idea to give these boats enough business to sustain them, as river transportation is the best rate regulator this country can have, and during the recent much-talked-of congestion of freight has been quite a factor in relieving the situation? We have had uninterrupted navigation for the past three years, and yet Louisville merchants, by not shipping by the river, have caused the steamboat line between Louisville and Evansville practically to go to the wall.

The territory between Louisville and Evansville, about two hundred miles, is one of the most fertile in the whole Ohio Valley, wheat, corn, tobacco, whisky and live stock being produced in abundance, to say nothing of the apple belt, which some years produces as many as two hundred thousand barrels. All of this freight should move to Louisville. There are at least twenty-five thriving towns having one thousand or more merchants or manufactories along the river between Louisville and Evansville, 90 per cent. of whose purchases should be made in Louisville, and more than one-half of these towns have no other means of transportation except by river.

Harden and the "Round Table."

It is a quite natural way of besmirched, convicted and downtrodden human nature to demand "vindication." Apparently it is "vindication" that Count Kuno von Moltke and his fellow "knights of the Round Table" seek in reopening the libel case against Maximilian Harden, the editor whom recently they sought to punish for exposing their orgies, but who turned the laugh on them by coming triumphantly out of the trial. It is difficult at this distance to see what is to be gained by another hearing. The first trial was bad enough as a revelation of human abnormality and official degeneracy. The pitch to which those disclosures aroused the public mind prepares the way for the proceedings of the second trial to take on added importance and attract greater public curiosity. So the net result of the second trial promises to be a realring of scandal, further shame for Von Moltke and his crew and another chance for Harden to play the hero.

The acquittal of Harden of the libel charge was a shock to official Germany. But it is not the clearing of Harden so much as the exposure of Von Moltke and his fellow "knights" that should have caused the shock. Harden, through his fearlessness and persistence, was merely showing up the cancer. He did his country a service in making war upon this group of powerful men who, though rotten morally, were the boon companions and advisers of the Emperor. The individuals who were excoriated by his lash may well feel a sort of resentment toward him for turning them out of favor. Just why anyone else should feel otherwise than grateful, however, is not clear. And yet we are told that the German army officers feel that Harden has disgraced the army by his exposures. Queer logic, this. The disgrace arises from the existence of scandals Harden exposed, not from Harden's exposure.

Harden is an intrepid, relentless and tireless fighter. He has been in many a battle with his pen. His contest with the court circles of Germany has been waged for years. He has served various sentences as penalties for daring to write frankly. The penalties never hushed him. He apparently welcomes the second trial of the "Round Table" case as eagerly as he did the first. If Von Moltke and the others can stand it he evidently thinks he can.

Well, the second hearing has begun. The official class will strive even more earnestly than before for the conviction of Harden. The Round Table knights, writhing under public loathing, will struggle as they never struggled before to gain "vindication." If they do not succeed in gaining this they will not, at any rate, have lost anything more, since they already have lost about all that is possible for human beings to lose. Harden's enemies in this affair are powerful. Power may exert itself even more energetically in this trial than in the first. If power can save the court favorites and destroy Harden at all—which it could not do before; at least, it did not do before—it will do it this time. Harden in this second hearing, then, has the fight of his life; but so, too, have the Von Moltke bevy of male beauties the fight of their lives. The fur will fly during this trial. Scandal will fill the air. The nostrils will be offended with many bad odors.

Involved in the case is much more than the freedom of a journalist and vindication for a bunch of military swells. The prestige, the virility and integrity of the German court are inevitably concerned. The case is not a local trifle. It is national, it is international; it is criminal in its aspect, but it is political in its range.

The Pacific Cruise.

Hampton Roads and adjacent waters leading seaward through the Virginia Capes witnessed on yesterday the grandest naval pageant of modern times, when Admiral Evans and his fleet of sixteen first-class warships of the American navy started on his voyage around Cape Horn on his tour to the Pacific. The brilliant scene, heightened in its setting by the presence of President Roosevelt and the ceremonies of his reception and leave-taking, after having led the way well to seaward, was one long to be remembered and worthy, in the successful execution of all details, of being regarded as a good omen for the success of the carefully-prepared cruise.

The event recalls another famous naval expedition which more than three hundred years ago sailed from the port of Lisbon, not on a peaceful cruise, but bent on conquest, with an armament of more guns, but of less caliber, and with more men and warships, but of less tonnage. It was the Spanish Armada, under command of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, comprising 130 vessels, with a tonnage of 75,868 tons, bearing 2,431 guns and manned by nearly 20,000 men. The object of the expedition was to assert over Great Britain the dominance which Philip II. had long held over the other nations of Europe on sea and land, and to resent the mortification he had endured by his ill-starred marriage with Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. and sister of Elizabeth, then Queen of England. The plan of the campaign, preparations for which had long been under way, was to proceed to the British Channel, and there, co-operating with a Spanish force of 30,000 infantry and 4,000 horse, stationed on the Flemish coast and to be landed on British soil, to subdue the country, after having annihilated the fleet under Lord Howard and other Admirals of after note, far inferior in vessels, men and equipment.

The result is well known. The junction as planned was not effected. The British fleet, not awaiting attack, assumed the aggressive, and in a running fight drove the Armada northward through the Channel into the North Sea, where heavy storms completed the victory and marked the epoch of Spain's incipient decline and Great Britain's accession to the first naval rank among the world Powers, which she has ever since held. After being compelled to retreat to the northward of Scotland and Ireland, the remnant of the boastful Armada returned to Spain in the autumn with only fifty vessels and nine or ten thousand starving men.

For several months, during which preparations have been making by Admiral Evans' fleet, now peacefully wending its way southward along the Atlantic coast, there has been a pessimistic tone of comment in some quarters in regard to the expedition, as if there were an occult motive in its projective and danger of its provoking war with Japan or otherwise resulting to our detriment. But this is wholly unjustifiable, both as regards the purpose of the cruise or as indicating disapproval of the policy. If the United States is to maintain a first-class navy it should be kept by practice upon a footing of first-class efficiency. Our peaceful relations with all the world Powers are so well assured and recognized as to forbid distrust of design either immediate or remote to convert this cruise into an expedition for conquest or other aggrandizement. It literally is a pacific cruise—an Armada of peace and good will, exercising a right common to all nations, as attested by the presence of every foreign squadron which enjoys the hospitality of our harbors.

It may excite objection among some of our own people on the score of expense, but when analyzed, even this fails as an argument. The maintenance of a navy or an army is a fixed charge, and the expense of either is but little increased by practice tending to promote its efficiency and activity, as compared with inactivity and the dull routine of daily duty. Instances can be cited of nations in history which, after attaining great prestige by the achievements of its armies lost it with humiliation by neglect of discipline and of the preservation of that esprit du corps only to be maintained by a high standard of discipline and efficiency for actual service in case of necessity. The most notable instance in history of this is presented by the fate of Russia, whose invincible armies under Frederick the Great were permitted after his death to become inert under the neglected discipline of their aging commanders, rendering her outposts easy prey to Napoleon's legions. There is risk of loss of life or vessels through accident or storms in such a voyage, but with the good discipline which is assured there need be little fear that the cruise with its cost will be worth its cost in the higher standard of naval efficiency which it will promote.

The Unwritten Law Fails.

It is impossible for anyone who has human sympathies to contemplate with a feeling of satisfaction unmixed with regret the spectacle of a woman entering upon a penitentiary sentence of twenty years for having killed a man who circulated scandalous stories about her. But since the written law does not provide for any infraction of the scriptural "vengeance is mine," the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Ansoline, in Chicago, should be commended.

The woman's defense was that she killed the man "in defense of her honor," after he had caused her husband to leave her. There was no attempt to prove any of the higher-priced varieties of Criminal Court insanity by the introduction of witnesses known as "alienists." The defense was simple, the law was plain, and the jury did an unpleasant duty in obedience to a solemn oath to render a verdict in accordance with the law and facts.

Chicago newspapers differ in their estimates of the age of the defendant, and their opinions of her appearance. In one journal she is described as "a gray-haired woman, perhaps forty-seven, without a trace of her former beauty." Another says she is probably twenty-seven years old. A third credits her with no more than a scant two dozen years and pictures her as having the face of a Madonna and the figure of Pallas Athene. This merely shows that little attention was paid to the case. Inaccuracy resulted from inattention.

The trial had every element of the dramatic, including the presence of a baby in court, but the subtle influence of public interest upon the jury was not felt because the defendant was a humble person, her victim was not widely known and the yellow journals did not make a drama of the trial. How easy it is to convict a Mrs. Ansoline, and how impossible to convict a Mrs. Bradley or a Nan Patterson. Although we have preached true democracy since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, public opinion is not democratic, and public opinion has its effect upon twelve men in a jury box when they face throughout a trial a court room packed with men and woman who give every evidence of interest in a yellow journal heroine. If criminal trials, especially "unwritten law cases," should be held in cleared court rooms it would be less difficult to secure convictions.

The written law should be credited with its triumphs, however petty, and the jurors in the Ansoline case should be lauded for having done their duty. But what a travesty of justice we witness when a jury in Washington exonerates a woman who crossed a continent and killed her paramour and a jury in Chicago convicts a woman whose defense is that a man crossed an ocean to persecute her with slander, and that she killed him when he had succeeded in inducing her husband to leave her.

"Internal Workings" of Mr. Davis.

In the interest of science an X-ray photograph of Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas, in the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning, should be taken from the rear. The nation is consumed with curiosity to know just what it is inside of Mr. Davis that makes him take on so. Vivisection would be too cruel. Moreover, it would result unhappily. We recall the case of the untutored Indian who took the works from his watch and poured them on the ground to find the "tick," to which he had listened with great interest.

No photograph of Mr. Davis recumbent would be of any value. The picture must be taken when he is facing Mammon with his lungs inflated to capacity, to use the terminology of the theatrical magnate. The volume of sound that issues from the recesses of Mr. Davis indicates that his anatomy differs from that of the normal biped, either wild or domesticated. It seems highly probable that he enjoys a length and depth of lung purely individual and not common to any species, although perhaps found less highly developed in the "spellbinder," or, technically the Bombastes Furioso, whose cries are frequently heard in the forest between August and November. The Davis lungs, there is good ground for believing, begin somewhere in the cranial cavity, perhaps in the cerebrum, running, probably, through the isthmus and thalmic region, the cerebellum, the pons Varolii and the medulla oblongata and thence down in front of the spinal column past the lumbar region to the pelvic arch. From having breathed fire for a number of years the lungs are probably a rich flame color instead of the insipid pink of the ordinary human lung or the dark blue of the smoke-cured Pittsburg or Louisville lung.

Gentlemen in the press gallery who write down what Mr. Davis says perform, of course, a more or less useful service to society, but a more useful service could be performed by an X-ray photographer. A careful analysis of the words uttered by Mr. Davis, when printed upon white paper and shorn of the majesty of sound, reveals nothing of educational value. Accurate knowledge of the internal workings of the gentleman from Arkansas would assuredly be of no little importance to physiologists, ethnologists, zoologists, and stump speakers.

Louisville business men and Louisvillians generally will be glad to know that encouraging news as to the condition of Secretary Robert E. Hughes of the Commercial Club comes from Martinsville, where he is under treatment.

Mr. Hughes, formerly a capable and conscientious member of the Courier-Journal's staff, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Louisville and Kentucky for several years. His first work after leaving journalism was done as secretary of the organization that undertook the work of securing a subscription fund for Kentucky's representation at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition before the Legislature of 1904 made an appropriation. As one of the moving spirits in that work and as secretary of the Kentucky building during the exposition Mr. Hughes manifested untiring industry and exceptional ability. Since the World's Fair he has been valuable to the city as secretary of the Commercial Club and to the State and the city as secretary of the State Fair, a position which he recently resigned. His present illness is said to be due chiefly to overwork.

In a test for speed with electric locomotives at Clayton, New Jersey, a few days since, an engine of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad made a fraction over ninety-two miles an hour. The locomotive weighs 180,000 pounds. The tests, which have been in progress for some time, are not made solely with reference to the relative speed of the electric and steam locomotives, but to determine how fast the engines can be run, with trains, with safety, especially upon curves. The result of the experiments so far has been to demonstrate that trains can safely be run at a speed of ninety miles an hour, but that it takes three or four times longer to stop a train going at this speed than one going at the rate of sixty miles an hour. This is ascribed to the fact that the longer the airbrakes are applied the less effective they become.

Whatever may be the motive of the voyage, the people know that yesterday the fleet departed. From Hampton Roads the great array of battleships—some of the most splendid fighting craft in the world—steamed away for the long cruise. This is enough to arouse in Americans pride, patriotism and anxiety. To Admiral Evans and to the humblest sailor and to all the officers and men betwixt and between, the heartfelt blessing of the people goes. It is the people's navy, and these officers and men are the people's. Wherever they go follow the hearts of the people. And so to the forces just off of Hampton Roads goes the message: "Farewell! Bon voyage"!

Says the Portland Oregonian:

"Life is a long, dark corridor, with many doors opening off it. We grope our way along, trying one door after another, only to find them locked; but if we go to the end we may find one at least that opens to our touch, leads out into the sunlight."

When the lid goes on in Portland?

Frank Swett Black calls Roosevelt "The Man On the Barrel Head." It should be borne in mind that the use of the contents of a trust barrel in the last campaign was somewhat inconsistent with the furious onslaughts of rabble rouser upon the rich malefactor.

Dr. Allen leaves the Health Office with an admirable record for vigilance, alertness and perseverance in the performance of his important duties. For the best interest of the city it is hoped that the record of his successor will be as good.

In crude Oklahoma a man lost a race for Speaker of the House by wearing a tall linen collar. But full many an Easterner has kept himself in the United States Senate by wearing a collar of shining brass that hides his ears.

They're withdrawing the new $20 gold pieces because the sharp edges cut through pockets. Rather than have them thrown in the junk heap we shall be glad to receive them in a specially constructed pocket of mail.

While Louisville clerks are getting paralysis of the biceps trying to hand Christmas gifts over the counter as fast as Louisvillians can shovel out the cash, we decline to believe sincerely in the existence of a panic.

America hasn't the largest navy, but the blood-letting power of her railroad system exceeds that of any nation on the globe.

Judge Coffee, of California, who has decided that a dog cannot inherit money will not deny that many a hog has done so.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

Hubby's Reward.

He buys for her
 A handsome fur
Which takes a lot of dough,
 And stands him in
 The real tin
Four hundred plunks or so.

 But what of this?
 His wifey's kiss
Pays him for vanished rocks.
 And he beside
 At Christmastide
 Will get a pair of socks.

* * *

He Could Improve It.

"I went to the theater last night."
"What did you see?"
"A play called 'Hamlet.'"
"How was it?"
"Fair, only fair. A good, lively sextet would do it a world of good."

* * *

Christmas Presents.

"My wife turns out some very handsome Christmas presents."
"What's her method?"
"Well, she takes a bunch of nothing, gilds it, lines it with silk, scallops the edges, and evolves an article that costs like fury and is of no use to anybody, but is certainly very handsome, indeed."

* * *

A Friend's Advice.

"Some day I'll wake up and find myself famous."
"Yah!"
"What's that?"
"You'd better keep on dreaming."

* * *

Economy.

I skimp on coal, I skimp on clothes
 For both myself and wife.
I skimp on food, and goodness knows
 I lead the skimple life.

* * *

Soreness In Plunkville.

"Hello, Kurnel!"
"Kurnel, is it? You call me Kurnel, and yet you voted agin me. What's the use of bein' a Kurnel if a man can't git elected hog reeve of a little piffling burg like this collection of huts what calls itself a town?"

* * *

How About This?

"People are implored to shop early. But will they ever do so?"
"I fear not. At least, not while the President remains silent on the subject."

* * *

The Apparel and the Man.

"Have you an opening for a heavy tragedian?"
"Nix."
"Sir, do you know that I wear the mantle of Kemble?"
"You look it. Git yourself a new fur overcoat and I might talk to you."

KENTUCKY NEEDS A STATE POLICE.

[Philadelphia Press.]

An organization like the Pennsylvania State constabulary is needed in Kentucky, in the opinion of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Certainly no State in the Union is so badly afflicted with unpunished outbreaks of mob violence as Kentucky. The tobacco war, which now disturbs the peace of that State, is merely a series of audacious efforts of one set of men to control by force and violence the action of another set in relation to growing and selling tobacco.

The "Society of Equity" is an organization of Kentuckians who think that the present price of tobacco is too low. They have determined to establish an artificial price for it by forbidding the raising and selling of tobacco so long as the present price prevails, which they ascribe to the "trusts." It is of some interest that Senator Jeff Davis' anti-trust bill, in which he prescribes fine and imprisonment as the penalty for any agreement to fix the price of an article, would apply to Kentucky, not to any recognized "trust," but to these night riders who have fixed the price of tobacco in their own minds and are trying to bring the market rate up to that price by destroying all growing tobacco and all other tobacco that is offered for sale at a price less than the one they have decreed as proper.

In the raid of last Saturday 500 night riders invaded the town of Hopkinsville and destroyed property valued at $200,000 and badly injured two of the residents. The local militia rallied after the night riders left, pursued and exchanged shots with them. Two of the night riders received wounds from which they have since died. This is a variation from the usual experience, as the night riders usually do all the shooting themselves. Gov. Beckham's administration has been an unusually turbulent one, even for Kentucky. A new Governor, Augustus E. Willson, a Republican, is now in power, and we hope, for the credit of his State and his party, he will find a way to suppress anarchy in Kentucky.

Gov. Willson would be mightily assisted in this had he at his command a State constabulary such as Pennsylvania has established. The people of Kentucky are terrorized because they have not the protection that a State police would afford them. Much, however, can be done with the State militia, unless it happens that their sympathies are with the lawbreakers and not on the side of law enforcement. Had the militia of Hopkinsville, which killed two of the night riders, been more prompt in getting into action they might have saved the little town of Hopkinsville from the destruction of property which attended the disgraceful raid.

SAME WORLD—SAME LIFE.

[Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.]

I.

The same old joys, an' the same old strife
 As in ages long ago,
And after the fever men call Life
 The same still rest we know.

II.

The grief you feel like a blade of steel
 Was felt in the ages past,
By hearts that burned and souls that yearned
 For the final rest at last.

III.

The same old world as it rolls away
 In the gloom, and bloom, and light;
Thank God if you know one kind, sweet day
 Ere you sigh in the dark, "Goodnight!"

NEW RECORD FOR BIG GUNS.

[Washington Special to New York Times.]

Officers of the Coast Artillery stationed at the War Department are jubilant over the wonderful scores made by a battery of twelve-inch rifles in target practice at Fort Monroe November 16, when a new world's record was established.

It was over target practice at Fort Monroe that Commander Sims, the ordnance expert of the Navy, made the criticism of army shooting which stirred up such a controversy a few weeks ago, and the change in form there is on that account all the more pleasing to the army men.

Firing at a target which moved at varying speed and in constantly changing directions the big guns made a perfect score, attaining a speed of 1.74 hits per gun per minute. This clipped about five seconds off the time for loading and firing a twelve-inch rifle. The firing was at an average range of about 5,000 yards.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Mazyck O'Brien and Miss Mary Tyler Wooldridge will be the hostesses at a dinner to be given at their home on Second street to-morrow evening in honor of Miss Sue Vernon Wolfe. The table will be artistically decorated in poinsettia, and the confections and ices will be in red. Mrs. O'Brien's and Miss Wooldridge's guests will include

Mrs. Powhatan Wooldridge.

MISSES.

Sue Vernon Wolfe, Mildred Norton,
Anna Ferguson, Lida Kelly.

MESSRS.

Charles F. Wooldridge, Lewis Johnson,
Isaac Hilliard,
Mazyck O'Brien, Robert Peter,
John Buchanan, Blakemore Wheeler.

* * *

Mr. Charles E. Wooldridge, who returned home Sunday from the University of Pennsylvania, will be the host at a theater party to be given on Thursday evening. Mr. Wooldridge's guests will be:
Mr. and Mrs. Mazyck O'Brien.

MISSES.

Mildred Norton, Mary Tyler Wooldridge.
Minnie Marvin,
Helen Donigan,

MESSRS.

Robert Peter, Dr. Segui O'Brien.
Elliott Callahan,

* * *

Mrs. Charles Bonnycastle Robinson was the hostess at an informal tea given at her home on Fourth avenue yesterday in honor of Miss Jessie Cochran, of Rome, Italy, and Mrs. Francis Bowler Keene, of Geneva. The invitations were limited to a few friends of Mrs. Keene and Miss Cochran.

* * *

Miss Lucinda Trabue was the hostess at a charming and informal tea given at her home in St. James Court in honor of Miss Mary Frazer, of Nashville, who will return home to-day after a visit to Miss Emily Helm.

* * *

Miss Laetitia McDonald and Miss Julia Caldwell, two of the season's debutantes, were the guests of honor at a beautiful luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. John Middleton at her home on Third avenue. The decorations were all in pink, the center of the long table being ornamented with a great silver bowl filled with Killarney roses. Around the bowl were silver vases filled with pink rosebuds. Single silver candlesticks held white tapers with pink rose shades. The ices and bonbons were in the form of pink rosebuds. Mrs. Middleton's guests were:

MISSES.

Laetitia McDonald, Lucile Hite,
Julia Caldwell, Mary Churchill Humphrey,
Minnie Marvin,
Rowena Day, of Clarksville, Tenn.; Mary Frazer, of Nashville;
Lucretia Cousens, of England; Emily Hussey,
Mildred Norton,
Martha Marvin, Louise Graham,
Helen Donigan, Louise Bond,
Sallie Guthrie, Ethel Humphrey,
Emily Helm, Rosa Dunlap,
Anita Gheens, Elizabeth Fenley.
Elizabeth Thompson.

* * *

Miss Lizzie Offutt Haldeman, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank K. Espenhain, in Milwaukee, for the last month, will return home this morning. Miss Haldeman has been extensively entertained during her visit in Milwaukee.

* * *

Miss Barbara Senseney, of St. Louis, will arrive Saturday morning to visit her grandfather, the Rev. B. M. Messick, at the Weissinger-Gaulbert until after the holidays.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Lewis returned home Saturday night after a stay of ten days at French Lick Springs.

* * *

Mr. Sam Stone Bush, Jr., who has been living in Frankfort since July, will return home the middle of the week to be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Stone Bush, at Kenwood during the holidays.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Bishop, of Cincinnati, will arrive on the evening of December 24 to visit Misses Rosalie and Elizabeth Thompson until after the holidays.

* * *

Mrs. Frank K. Espenhain, of Milwaukee, will arrive this morning to visit her parents, Col. William B. Haldeman and Mrs. Haldeman, for several weeks. She will be joined by Mr. Espenhain at Christmas.

* * *

Mr. Breaux Ballard, who is a student at Yale, will return home Saturday to be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ballard, during the Christmas holidays.

* * *

The following from a New Orleans exchange of Sunday is of interest: "Miss Joel Harris returned Tuesday from Louisville, Ky., where she was the recipient of numerous social attentions. Miss Harris will be one of the attractive girls to be introduced this season and already several entertainments have been planned in her honor by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norvin T. Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Norvin T. Harris will entertain at a cotillion tete poudre on Thursday, December 19, in her honor."

* * *

Mr. William Belknap, Jr., returned home yesterday from Yale and will be with his parents, Mr. and Mr. William R. Belknap, for the Christmas holidays.

* * *

Miss Grace Caldwell has changed the date of her luncheon to be given in honor of her guest, Miss Nelson Savage, of Nashville, from Monday, December 23, to Tuesday, December 24, at 1 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Ira Sayre Barnett will be the hostess at a reception to be given in honor of Mrs. Francis Bowler Keene, on Thursday afternoon at her apartment in the Weissinger-Gaulbert.

* * *

Mrs. Louis Crawford, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her sister, Mrs. John M. Atherton, at Third avenue and Broadway.

* * *

Miss Annie Hodgson Long has returned home after a visit to friends in New York. Miss Long was accompanied home by Miss Hazard, of New York, who will be her guest until after the holidays.

* * *

Miss Rowena Day, of Clarksville, will return home to-day after a visit to Mrs. Baylor Hickman.

* * *

Mr. Ferrell Burton, of New York, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Granville R. Burton, for the past few weeks, will leave for Boston on Christmas day to attend the wedding of his brother, Mr. Granville Lindsay Burton, to Miss Dorothy Bhima Husted.

* * *

Miss Lutie Taylor Fox, who has been visiting Mrs. J. Montgomery Hunter for two weeks, is now the guest of Mrs. Samuel B. Richardson.

* * *

The following interesting item is from the Frankfort Kentucky State Journal:

"Mrs. Augustus E. Willson left Wednesday afternoon for Louisville, where she goes to arrange her household details in her home there preparatory to moving much of her furniture and goods to the Mansion, where her home will be for four years. The Governor will not go down until Saturday. He will remain until Tuesday, having an engagement to speak at a banquet there Monday night.

"Frankfort society is looking forward with much pleasure and interest to the coming of this attractive couple in its midst. In view of the fact that Mrs. Willson is in mourning for her brother, Capt. Elkin, who passed away a few months ago, it is not expected that she will entertain for some time. It is understood, however, that she will set aside a day in each week at which time she will be at home to callers and be glad to see her friends.

"By virtue of his office and a rule of the Country Club, Gov. Willson will become a member of that admirable institution of Frankfort's social life, and a number of the ardent golfers are already looking forward with much pleasure to having him on the links. The Governor has made quite a reputation as an amateur golfer on the Louisville Country Club links and he will be a delightful addition to the tourneys which are such an important part of an outdoor season at the Country Club.

"It is understood that Miss Mary Lee Warren, a charming girl of Louisville, will spend considerable time at the Mansion, and assist in the social affairs that will be given from time to time."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harding and their daughter, Miss Margaret Harding, of Danville, are spending the week in Louisville and are stopping at The Seelbach.

* * *

Mr. Emmet Harvey and his son, William Dudley Harvey, have returned to their home in Denver after a visit to the Rev. W. P. Harvey.

* * *

Mrs. Ewing Cockrell and her two daughters and little son, of Warrensburg, Va., are visiting Mrs. Cockrell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eustace Williams, until after the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Cockrell and her children have been in Virginia for several weeks visiting relatives.

* * *

Mr. Morris Gifford has returned home after a week's stay in Decatur, Ala.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Morgan Duke and their sons, Basil and Ewing Duke, who have been living on Birchwood avenue, will move into their home on Long avenue to-morrow.

* * *

Mrs. Oscar Beckman has returned home after a visit to relatives in Chillicothe, O.

* * *

Miss Cherie Morton, of Paducah, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. George Norton.

* * *

Miss Mary Ross, of Shelbyville, has returned home after a visit to Mrs. George Gaulbert.

* * *

Miss Mona Hudson will return home from Belmont College Friday to spend the Christmas Holidays.

* * *

Miss Winifred Holbert, who has been spending the past month in Louisville, the guest of Mrs. F. W. Samuel, at the Weissinger-Gaulbert, and of Miss Mary Tyler Wooldridge, left yesterday for New York to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holbert, who have recently gone there to live.

* * *

Miss Willowdean Chatterson, who is a student at the University of Chicago, will return home Saturday to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall Chatterson.

* * *

Mr. Lee H. McGhee will return home from Purdue University on Saturday to remain through the holidays.

* * *

Mr. Lewis Atwood has returned from Chillicothe, O., where has was called by the death of a relative.

* * *

Mr. William Jennings Price, of Danville, is spending a few days in Louisville.

* * *

Mr. Robert M. Steele returned home yesterday, after a visit of two weeks in New Orleans.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Burton will leave on December 25 for Boston, Mass., to attend the wedding of their son, Mr. Granville Lindsay Burton, to Miss Dorothy Bhima Husted.

* * *

Friends in Louisville have received invitations to a musicale to be given by Dr. J. N. McCormack and Mrs. McCormack and Dr. Arthur McCormack and Mrs. Arthur McCormack at their home in Bowling Green on the evening of December 26. Mrs. Thomas Page Dickinson, who has a charming soprano voice, will give an attractive programme.

* * *

Mr. Allen Klotz, of Huntington, N. Y., will visit Mr. Foree Dennis during the holidays.

* * *

The Senior class of the Girls' High School will give a dinner at noon to-day in the domestic science department in honor of the members of the School Board.

* * *

Mr. D. Walton Hall will be the host at a stag dinner to be given on Thursday evening at The Seelbach. Mr. Hall will leave after the dinner for Evansville and Chicago.

* * *

Miss Rosa Bell Preston and Mr. Rufus D. Haines will be married on December 25 at 7:30 o'clock in the evening at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Will Preston, 1309 Eighteenth street. The Rev. M. P. Hunt will officiate. The ceremony will be very quiet, with only the near relatives present. After a short visit to friends, Mr. and Mrs. Haines will go to housekeeping.

* * *

Miss Virgie Roseborough, who has been visiting Miss Pattie Lee Fleming, has returned to her home at Sanatobia, Miss.

* * *

Miss Emily S. Watts has returned to Louisville after a visit of several months to her home in Danville.

A SPELLING TEST.

[London Chronicle.]

To test the spelling capabilities of fifty applicants for junior clerkships in the offices of the Sydney Water and Sewerage Board they were called upon to write from diction this paragraph: "This celibate was a licentiate in medicine, and held other scholastic diplomas. His characteristics were idiosyncrasies personified—one day taciturn, the next garrulous. To-day his facile pen evolves a sapient distich in piquant satire of some literary genius; to-morrow an encomiastic effusion on an illiterate voluptuary. His studies on concrete science were exotic; his researches in natural philosophy esoteric, if not chimerical." No less than forty-three out of the fifty candidates came to grief in this artfully-designed spelling-obstacle race. At the next meeting of the board a member doubted whether ten out of fifty Oxford M. A.'s, if suddenly called upon to write out the same passage would succeed in negotiating every one of the big words successfully.

BIBLES FROM MISS GOULD.

[New York World.]

Scores of the enlisted men who have sailed from the Brooklyn navy yard on the Pacific cruise carry with them, each in his little "ditty box," which holds his love letters and all his treasures, beautiful copies of the New Testament and Psalms, the gift of Miss Helen Gould.

Each copy bears upon its flyleaf the signature of Miss Gould and a verse of Scripture written in her own hand. The books are individual remembrances to the many lads who, within a few months, have taken special interest in the religious meetings of the Naval branch of the Y. M. C. A., and have started to lead Christian lives. So great has been the labor in adding this personal touch to her gifts that Miss Gould has been obliged to refuse to extend a like attention to the young men who have united with the church through the ministrations of the Rev. Dr. Isaacs, naval chaplain, stationed at the yard.

INDIA NEEDS AMERICAN CARS.

[Consular Reports.]

Consul General William H. Michael, in the following report from Calcutta, shows the desirability of the American railway train system in India:

"In consequence of recent murders, robberies and other outrages on trains in India, the Eastern Bengal State railway has ordered electric alarm bells to be installed in the cars of their line, so that passengers may communicate with the guards on the train. It would appear that the only effectual and practical remedy is the substitution of cars built on the American plan, with open ends and vestibule connection, for the side-door arrangement used in India. The English passenger cars, or carriages, as they are called, which open at the side, are not suitable for India."

SOUTH NEEDS HELP.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

It is announced that among the immigrants on board the steamship Sofia Honenberg, that has just arrived in port, are twenty-four young girls from Austria who are seeking employment in family house service.

There should be places for a few thousand of them under present conditions. The "colored ladies" who have heretofore condescended to work for "white women" in domestic service have become so arrogant and so superior to any such employment that they scorn both love, or absolute liberty, and money as inducements to take places as cooks and housemaids.

If a few thousand instead of a score of Austrian girls would only land upon our docks they would be regarded almost as divinely sent, if not angel visitors.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusement Guide.

MASONIC—"The County Chairman," afternoon and evening.
MARY ANDERSON—"Advanced Vaudeville," afternoon and evening.
HOPKINS—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.
AVENUE—"Fallen by the Wayside," afternoon and evening.

SOMEONE has likened George Ade's censorious play on things political, "The County Chairman," to a blossom in the big stage bouquet which gives forth the fragrance of genuineness, and like some beautiful flower finds life and vigor under the sunshine winds and rain. Certain it is that there is a great deal in the play which gives it the strength to live and endure through the many seasons of wear which it has passed in the theatrical world of some prosperity and many adversities.

This Indiana comedy, by the author of many books and just as many, if not more, successful plays and operas, opened a week's engagement last evening at the Masonic to an audience of goodly numbers. Their familiarity with the piece—which is not new to Louisville—doubtless caused them to renew their acquaintance with it and stamp it again with their approval.

There is nothing very new about "The County Chairman." There never was, even when first produced, for the worn-out theme of politics has served many dramatists before Ade; but he has given to the public a drama intensely interesting, full of characters—that really live and talk for the moment they are on the stage, as people must have done who lived as these Indianians represent in the early eighties. And as a picture of character-drawing, full of clever lines and forceful situations, it is an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

The dramatic story is well remembered. Jim Hackler, the county chairman, enters his junior law partner, Tilford Wheeler, against his old rival in love and political matters, Elias Rigby, in the race for prosecuting attorney, managing his campaign and electing him to the office in the end, making the usual, conventional, happy close.

The present production is fully up to the high standard set by the three previous ones seen in Louisville. It is well-staged and played by people who understand the lines. William T. Chatterton is Jim Hackler. He approaches Theodore Babcock and Theodore Roberts very closely, for, "as Bell says," he "suits the action to the word," and moreover looks the part, giving it the bigness that it requires. The other men are acceptable, though some fail to grasp the opportunity that the author has given them. Harry Hayden, as Tilford Wheeler, only impresses in his dual debate with Rigby, played by Wilbur Atkinson. Clint G. Ford, as Sassafras Livingston, the local touch of color, pleased. Nan D. Kress, as Mrs. Rigby, was altogether attractive, using to good effect a soft, sweet voice. Martha Hunsford, as the milliner who met "so many traveling gentlemen," was good, and the Mrs. Brisco of Harriett Neville was an interesting bit of character work gracefully played.

The engagement is for the remainder of the week, with the usual matinees.

NOT FAMILIAR WITH MEMORANDUM NOTES

MR. FORGAN SAYS HE NEVER KNEW OF SUCH THINGS.

FINANCIER TESTIFIES IN THE WALSH CASE.

DIRECTOR PLACED ON STAND.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Maurice Rosenfeld, who was a director of the Chicago National Bank, testified to-day in the trial of President John R. Walsh for misapplication of the funds of the bank that, as a director, he knew that the funds of the bank were invested in companies in which Mr. Walsh was interested. The investments, however, he said, were never discussed at the meetings of the directors, nor did he ever vote for them. He did not know of any "memorandum notes" being held in the bank, and he did not vote that such notes should be placed in the bank. He had no knowledge, he said, that Mr. Walsh's checks were carried as cash.

James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, testified that he had informed Mr. Walsh a few days preceding the close of the Chicago National Bank that the Chicago Clearing-house Association could not allow the bank to continue in the shape it then was. On December 18, 1905, a contract was signed to which the clearing-house banks and Mr. Walsh were parties, stipulating that the assets of the bank should be purchased by the other banks and the clearing-house, and that Mr. Walsh and the directors of the Chicago National Bank were to guarantee the purchasers against loss. This agreement, he said, was carried out.

Mr. Forgan, continuing his testimony, said that later a corporation known as the Chicago Southern Syndicate was formed, and funds were raised to the amount of $2,500,000 for the purpose of paying the debts of the Chicago Southern railway and to finish and equip the road.

Asked whether in his experience as a banker he had ever known of such a thing as a "memorandum note," Mr. Forgan replied that he never had.

Mr. Forgan testified that during the time that the clearing-house bankers were directing the affairs of the Chicago National, after its failure, loans of nine individual firms and corporations, aggregating nearly a million dollars, were paid. He said that at the final settlement Mr. Walsh and the old directors of the bank were formally released from all obligations to indemnify the purchasers of the bank's assets. He asserted, further, that the clearing-house banks accepted securities held by the Chicago National, the Equitable Trust Company and the Home Savings Bank, at the figures at which they appeared on the bank's books, to an amount exceeding $4,000,000.

"UNCLE JIM" COLEMAN DISMISSED BY GOVERNOR.

Old Negro Had Been Employed About the Executive Building For Many Years.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—After more than a quarter of a century spent in various positions at the capital, the last seven years of which he was private messenger to Gov. Beckham, James Coleman, a negro, will never more witness the "walking of the ghost" on pay days at the Executive building, having been dismissed from the service by Gov. Willson to-day and James Woolfolk appointed in his place. "Uncle Jim," as he was familiarly known to perhaps more white people than any other negro in the State, has had the distinction of waiting upon more Governors of the Commonwealth than usually falls to the lot of one of his race since the war.

THIEVES SNATCH POCKETBOOKS AT MADISON.

Madison, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A strange man snatched Mrs. R. L. Ireland's purse this evening, and half an hour later Mrs. Charlotte Weber was similarly robbed. Both thefts occurred on Main street, in the heart of the city, and in each instance the robber escaped through an alley.

TILLMAN TALKS

About Financial Affairs and Spares No One.

PRESIDENT COMES IN FOR HIS SHARE.

SEEKS INVESTIGATION OF THE BOND ISSUES

AND CLEARING-HOUSE PAPER.

Washington, Dec. 16.—A speech by Senator Tillman, filled with denunciation of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, of financiers and "captains of industry," was the chief subject of interest in the Senate to-day. His remarks were based on his resolution directing an investigation by the Committee on Finance of the recent bond issue by the Treasury Department and of the issuance of clearing-house certificates throughout the country.

"I must confess I have not studied finance very much from the book," began Mr. Tillman, apologetically, "my own labors in that direction having been confined to my own expenses.

"If we are not in the midst of a panic we are in the midst of a chill produced by the danger of a panic," declared Mr. Tillman.

The treasurey, he said, has "dumped" its money in Wall Street, and the country has praised the patrotism of J. Pierpont Morgan "in aiding the country to get a grip on itself and not let everybody go crazy and precipitate further loss and horrors on the country."

* * *

Says President Is a Patriot.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Tillman said he believed that President Roosevelt was a patriot, and that while he had been guilty of many indiscretions and said many things which in cooler moments he would have been willing to take out of print, he did not believe that the President felt any satisfaction whatever in having been instrumental in the present financial paralysis, as had been charged.

The Controllers of the Currency, he said, are so complaisant and polite while they are in office, but "almost every one of them has graduated into the presidency of a bank." He named Mr. Dawes as one of them, and tried to think of others. "Who was that Democrat?" he asked, and when some one mentioned Mr. Eckels, said that he, too, had attained that distinction.

* * *

No One Sent To Jail.

The officials about the President, he said, go out to join the kings of finance. "The President turns on the light. Why don't he turn on the handcuffs when he finds somebody stealing. He goes to the country and makes speeches and destroys the confidence of the people, but we do not find him putting anybody in prison."

He referred to a resolution he had introduced in the Senate a year ago for an inquiry into the failure of the banks of which John R. Walsh, of Chicago, was the president, but a year and a half had gone by before the trial was begun. As Walsh is under trial, he said he would not comment further upon that subject. He had on Saturday telegraphed the District Attorney in New York asking about recent bank failures, but that official replied that he could not give out information regarding the investigation that is being made.

"I expected to be put off," declared the Senator. "That seems to be the policy of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department."

Mr. Tillman concluded his speech at 3:05 o'clock, having talked for about an hour and a half.

* * *

Senator Gore's First Bill.

The first bills introduced in the Senat by Senator Gore, the blind Senator from Oklahoma, were to make appropriation for the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma and providing for two additional Congressmen for the State of Oklahoma.

"I move that the latter bill go to the Committee on Territories," suggested Senator Kean.

"Oklahoma is not a Territory," retorted the Vice President.

"Then let it go to the Committee on Census," said Mr. Kean, and it was so ordered.

OLD BLAINE BILL

Introduced In the House By Mr. Williams.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The House session was limited to twenty-five minutes, and little business beyond the introduction of bills was transacted. The Speaker announced the appointment of the Committee on Appropriations. Both Houses agreed to adjourn on Saturday for the Christmas holidays, the recess to be until January 6. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

Speaker Cannon to-day announced the membership of the new Committee on Appropriations as follows:

Tawney, chairman, Minnesota; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Brownlow, Tennessee; Gardener, Michigan; Gillett, Massachusetts; Smith, Iowa; Graff, Illinois; Brick, Indiana; Keifer, Ohio; Madden, Illinois; Livingston, Georgia; Freeland, Kentucky; Brundige, Arkansas; Fitzgerald, New York; Sherley, Kentucky; Burleson, Texas, and Bowers, Mississippi.

The announcement at this time was made to accommodate Chairman Tawney, who desires to return to his home, where his son is ill of typhoid fever.

* * *

Old Blaine Bill.

Representative John Sharp Williams to-day introduced the old Blaine Bill to admit into all ports of the United States free of duty all products of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all taxes certain United States products.

It is provided that the act is to become effective thirty days after passage by public proclamation of the President.

In explaining his action in introducing the bill fathered at one time by a leading Republican, Mr. Williams said it was the only thing the Republican party had attempted to do to help the farmers of the country, and that Messrs. Blaine and McKinley had voted for it in committee, but that the other Republican members had opposed it.

* * *

Committee Membership Increased.

The House to-day agreed to a resolution increasing the membership of various committees by one or two members. The Ways and Means Committee is increased to nineteen, Banking and Currency to nineteen, Coinage, Weights and Measures to eighteen, Rivers and Harbors to twenty, Merchant Marine and Fisheries to nineteen, Foreign Affairs to nineteen, Military Affairs to nineteen, Naval Affairs to nineteen, Public Lands to nineteen, Indian Affairs to nineteen, Public Buildings and Grounds to seventeen, District of Columbia to nineteen.

* * *

Clearing-House Certificates.

The following resolution touching the issue of clearing-house certificates was introduced to-day by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi:

The Secretary of the Treasury is requested to furnish the House with information in his possession to show whether or not, and to what extent the national banking laws are being executed and have been executed during the months of November and December, whether or not the 10 per cent. tax required by law to be collected upon bank issues other than those authorized under the national banking law has been collected and whether or not the banks failing or refusing to pay their liabilities to depositors and others have been proceeded against according to law by putting them into the hands of receivers or otherwise.

* * *

Protection For Engineer Corps.

Desiring to exempt engineer officers from the recent order of the President requiring officers of all arms of the service to undergo rough riding tests at stated intervals, Representative Richardson, of Alabama, to-day introduced a bill providing that engineer officers who are physically unfit for field service, but able to perform the duties of river and harbors and other construction work, shall not be retired for disability, but shall be assigned to construction work only, and shall suffer no deprivation in rank nor diminution of pay.

* * *

Banking and Currency Commission.

To forestall any hasty action with respect to banking and currency legislation at the present session of Congress Representative Burgess, of Texas, to-day introduced a resolution providing for the appointment by the President of a banking and currency commission to be composed of nine members, whose duties it shall be to hold public hearings touching the banking and currency laws of the country in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Dallas, New Orleans and Atlanta, and such other hearings as they may deem desirable, and to file with the House of Representatives at a date not later than December 1, 1908, a report covering their recommendations as to the best possible banking system. It is provided that no more than four of the members of the committee shall belong to one political party.

* * *

Inaccuracy Alleged.

A resolution charging the Secretary of Agriculture with inaccuracy in estimating this year's crop and calling on him to furnish to Congress "the figures and the information upon which he based his estimate of the cotton crop of the United States for 1907" was introduced by Mr. Heflin, of Alabama.

In explaining the resolution Mr. Heflin said:

"By December, 1905, according to the Government report, there had been ginned 8,690,000 bales of cotton, and there remained to be ginned of that year's crop, according to the Government's final report, 1,885,000 bales. Now, when the Government report shows only 8,338,000 bales ginned by December, 1907, 352,000 bales less than was ginned by December 1, 1905, I want to know, and the cotton-producing section of this country wants to know, by what method of reasoning the Secretary of Agriculture reaches the conclusion that there remains to be ginned of this year's crop 3,340,000 bales. This estimate by the Secretary of Agriculture has cost the producers several million dollars already. The facts do not warrant his estimate. No such crop has been made. If we are going to have and rely on Government reports as to the cotton crop, we must insist that those in authority base their estimates upon more information and not upon suggestions from any other source.

"The passage of my resolution will accomplish that end, and it will reveal to the country in time to help the cotton producers obtain a fair per cent. of the remainder of this year's small crop that the Secretary of Agriculture is entirely wrong and mistaken in his estimate of the cotton crop for 1907."

House Bills.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Among the bills introduced in the House to-day were the following:

By Mr. Clark, of Florida, prohibiting common carriers of passengers from limiting the time for the use of interstate tickets; providing for a trans-Florida ship canal from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

By Mr. Ferris, of Oklahoma, making two cents for an adult and one cent for a child the maximum railroad rate per mile chargeable for interstate tickets.

By Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, to admit to American registry such foreign-bought vessels as are engaged exclusively in domestic trade.

A resolution declaring for the independence of the Philippine Islands, requesting the State Department to open negotiations for their international neutrality, and fixing ten years as reasonable time for the accomplishment of the independence.

Grants Telephone Franchise.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The city council to-night passed the ordinance giving the American Telephone Company the right to enter the city and establish a long distance exchange. The exchange is now outside the city limits. The company will pay the city $100 a year for thirty-three years.

Kansas City Bank Resumes.

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—The Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, one of the small banks affiliated with the National Bank of Commerce, which closed when the parent institution failed ten days ago, resumed business this morning. All the banks affected by the Commerce failure have now reopened.

FOR THE CHAFING DISH.

Did you ever try Spaghetti in a Chafing Dish? If not, here is a toothsome dish that will delight your friends next time you have a Chafing Dish Party:

"To one cup of stewed tomatoes, which have been strained through a colander and seasoned with salt, paprika and one tablespoonful of butter, add a cup of chopped French mushrooms and olives mixed; pour over one-half pound boiled Spaghetti; heat in chafing dish and serve."

This recipe is only one out of twenty-three given in our free booklet—"Spaghetti and Some of Its Uses." If you want the other twenty-two recipes write for the book to-day.

Faust Spaghetti is sold by all grocers in an attractive air-tight and dust-proof package, which keeps the contents perfectly fresh. If you can't buy Faust Spaghetti at your dealer's, write us and we will send you the names of dealers who will gladly supply you.

Try the 5-cent package to-day—you will buy a 10-cent package to-morrow.

MAULL BROTHERS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

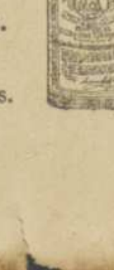
WHEN A MAN is out with a hammer his liver is doing the knocking.

Recommend ½ glass

Hunyadi János Water

Before Breakfast.

A NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.



Bottled at the Springs.

Avoid substitutes.

NEAR TO DEATH

Clarence Scott Shot Through the Left Lung.

MAY MAKE SECOND FATALITY IN BETHLEHEM AFFRAY.

CORONER ENCOUNTERS VARIOUS VERSIONS IN INVESTIGATION.

BURDELL GIVEN HEARING.

Edward Burdell, who owned the shantyboat on which Arthur Kelling was killed near Bethlehem, Clark county, Ind., Sunday morning, and on which Clarence Scott and Iva Scott, brothers, were shot, was given a formal arraignment in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville yesterday afternoon on information filed by Charles K. Zollman, Prosecuting Attorney, charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill Clarence Scott. Burdell pleaded not guilty and was sent back to jail, not being able to give bond in any sum. The arraignment was only formal so that Burdell can be held pending further investigation of the trouble.

In Jeffersonville yesterday it was reported that Clarence Scott had died at his home near Wise's Landing, in Trimble county, Ky., from the wound he received, but this is not true. From Bedford, the county seat of Trimble county, last night, it was learned that Mr. Scott was living, although in a precarious condition. The bullet, which passed through his body just below the heart, penetrated the left lung and lodged near the spinal column. It was extracted yesterday. Dr. C. C. Fix and Dr. B. O. Rand are attending him and last night Dr. Wilbur Hancock was called in consultation. Mr. Scott is a young farmer and is married.

The body of Kelling, whose mother lives at 126 Adams street, Louisville, was brought down from Bethlehem yesterday and turned over to relatives for burial.

* * *

Coroner's Investigation Tedious.

Coroner Froman M. Coots did not arrive home until late Sunday night and was worn out from his long trip. Yesterday he said it was a question in his mind whether Kelling was shot once with buckshot or had in addition received a bullet wound in his breast, there being a small hole there to indicate such was the case. The theory was advanced that the shot might have remained together and in this way entered Kelling's breast without tearing the flesh.

The official investigation made by Coroner Coots brought out a good many facts that differ from the statements gathered by telephone from Bethlehem and verified by Jacob J. Schlichter, who brought Burdell to the jail in Jeffersonville, although in the main they are practically the same outside of the shooting. Coroner Coots says that he could not find a particle of evidence to show Burdell was connected with the shooting, and the proof shows he was in the stern of the boat, as he said after being brought to Jeffersonville. The evidence showed that Burdell pleaded with those doing the firing not to shoot the women and children. After the firing ceased Burdell is said to have asked where his big gun was. He denies that he made the remark.

* * *

Killing Shot Through Crack.

Coroner Coots found that after the posse went to the boat to arrest Burdell and Kelling, Schlichter, Fred Wilson and Charles Dean stood on the shore near the river. Clarence Scott, Iva Scott, Prentice Scott and Stephen Buchannan, the four Kentuckians who had been deputized by Schlichter as his assistants, started to make the arrest. They shouted for the men to come out and they asked time to dress. About this time a splash as of a bundle striking the water was heard and the door of the boat was opened by Mrs. Kelling, who had her one-year-old daughter in her arms. Mrs. Kelling stood in the partly-opened door talking to the four Kentuckians. Her husband was behind the door in his night attire.

Kelling, Coroner Coots says he found, was discovered by the men and shot through the crack in the door. The load took effect in his side and stomach and he fell toward his wife, being caught by her. He also found that as Kelling was being borne away, a shot was fired through a side window of the boat, tearing a stovepipe to pieces and a large hole in the other side of the craft. Coroner Coots says that it is a question hard to determine as to when the shots from a revolver were fired that wounded Clarence Scott and Iva Scott. He says he found nothing to substantiate the story that the stock of Clarence Scott's gun was struck by a bullet and shattered. He heard the story told in Bethlehem, however.

* * *

Numerous Versions of Affair.

Considerable difficulty was encountered by Coroner Coots in getting a true version of the affair from the fact that the four Kentuckians had crossed the river and the Indiana men on the bank could not tell exactly what did happen. Before Coroner Coots arrived the river had been dragged on the south side of the boat for the purpose of seeing if the missing revolver Kelling was supposed to have had could be found, but it was not. The hooks, however, brought Iva Scott's trousers to the surface and it was found they had a heavy piece of coal attached to them by a string to sink them and keep them from coming to the surface. It is supposed the trousers striking the water is what the Kentuckians heard while talking to Mrs. Kelling. A six-gallon can filled with lard was also brought up, the impression being that it was stolen property.

The people living on either side of the river all the way from Twelve Mile Island to Madison have been in dread of shantyboatmen for a long time and they are very bitter against them. On Saturday night the home of a farmer near Bethlehem was entered and $90 stolen. This is laid to the roving river people. Numerous reports have been made that whole flocks of chickens have been taken and carried down the river in the boats. Meat has disappeared from many smokehouses, and it was the bitter feeling that exists that is believed to have caused the raid on Burdell's craft. Away from Bethlehem, however, there is a feeling that the four Kentuckians acted rashly in doing as they did for the sake of an overcoat and a pair of trousers.

Coroner Coots has not completed all the work on the inquest and he will not make a finding for a day or two, but he says he has found nothing by which he can implicate Burdell in the shooting of the Scotts. He says if he did so it would have to be shown by the Kentucky men he cannot get at.

OREGON'S ROAD ELECTION

Being Investigated Before Jury In Clark Circuit Court.

The story of the road election on April 30, 1907, in Oregon township, Clark county, Indiana, was detailed by nearly fifty witnesses in the Clark Circuit Court at Jeffersonville yesterday, and several more are to go on the stand to-day. The case grows out of a finding of the Board of County Commissioners, that body having sustained the returns as made by the election inspectors. An appeal was taken from the finding, it being alleged that gross frauds were perpetrated by those who favored the free gravel roads being built and who thus gained control of the polling places. Nearly the entire voting population of the township is involved on one side or the other. The case is being heard by a jury.

At the time the election was held the returns showed that the vote was almost two to one in favor of the roads being built, but the allegation was made that fraud had been practiced, especially in the Second precinct. Here the vote as canvassed was ninety-nine for the roads and twenty-nine against. Affidavits were produced which showed forty-three persons had voted against the measure at the polls in the Second precinct. It was also alleged that in the First precinct four illegal votes were counted. The Board of County Commissioners heard the objections to the returns, but decided they were correct and that the vote was in favor of building the roads.

Notice of appeal was given at once, and the case went to the Circuit Court, where an effort was made to knock it out on demurrers, but these were overruled and the case was set down for trial. One by one the voters testified yesterday, and some of them became badly mixed when they attempted to tell how they really did vote. One aged man said he voted for the roads, then said he voted against them, and finally acknowledged he did not know what he had done. The case will be on trial again to-day.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—The women who do sewing for the Government Depot will be paid for November services Friday afternoon.

—Thomas Robinson, James Barnes and Charles Johnson were fined $1 each and costs yesterday in the City Court on the charge of intoxication, while Frank Robinson was acquitted.

—The foreclosure proceeding of Edward A. Turner against T. C. Kemple and Ora I. Kemple was called in the Circuit Court yesterday morning, and default was made by both defendants.

—The funeral of Charles Schultz, who died Sunday evening of typhoid fever at the Deaconess Hospital, will take place at St. Anthony's German Catholic church to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

—The condition of the Rev. J. M. Vawter, pastor of the First Christian church, who has been critically ill of typhoid fever, has changed materially for the better, and it is now believed he will soon be up.

—Judgment by default was given in favor of the defendant yesterday by Magistrate Jefferson D. Goyne in the replevin suit of George Gill against Annie Gill, husband and wife, for possession of household effects.

—Default was made yesterday by the defendant in the divorce proceeding of Sallie Cortner against William P. Cortner in the Circuit Court, and Charles K. Zollman, Prosecuting Attorney, was instructed to defend.

—The case of the State of Indiana against Austin Kellis, who is charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill, has been crowded out of its place on the court docket, and has been reassigned to December 26.

—A request has been received by George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, from John C. Billheimer, State Auditor, for an absolutely correct list of the county officials, as a book giving the names of all the officers in the State is being prepared.

—Depositions under seal were filed in the office of George W. Badger, Circuit Clerk, yesterday from Dudley Reynolds, A. C. L. Perciful and G. A. Hudson in the damage action of John Tucker against the American Car and Foundry Company.

—The rush of Christmas shoppers for Louisville began yesterday, and nearly every traction car was loaded to its limit. The local merchants are complaining about lack of trade, but it is believed good weather will change things materially.

—Frank McCauley was returned to the Indiana Reformatory yesterday by W. A. Rafferty, an Assistant State Agent, as a parole violator. He was originally received in 1901, and was paroled a few months ago. Officers located him in Michigan.

—Mrs. George W. Southwell, whose husband died recently, has been paid $3,000 by the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, and $1,000 by the United Order of the Golden Cross, being the amount of benefit certificates carried in the orders.

—Sheriff John S. Pernett yesterday received a summons from Huntington county to be served on John Fisher, an inmate of the Indiana Reformatory. He has been sued for divorce by his wife, Mary E. Fisher. The hearing will be on January 13.

—Walter Walker and Thomas Brannan, who were partners in the theft, were received at the Indiana Reformatory yesterday from Marion county to serve sentences of from one to fourteen years each on convictions to the charge of grand larceny.

—Arthur Mason, whose home is near French Lick Springs, was received at the Indiana Reformatory yesterday from Paoli, Orange county, to serve an indeterminate sentence of from one to fourteen years on a conviction to the charge of grand larceny.

—The hourly service out of this city for Indianapolis will be inaugurated some time this week, and the cars will be run on a limited schedule of four hours from Louisville. The time card was to have gone into effect Sunday, but it could not be made ready in time.

—The motion for a new trial in the damage action of Mart O. Horton against the American Car and Foundry Company was dismissed in the Circuit Court yesterday on the plaintiff filing a remitter of $600 on a judgment of $750 given recently. The plaintiff is also to be relieved of the costs.

—Edward Craycroft, colored, went before Charles E. Zollman, Prosecuting Attorney, and complained that John T. Taylor, Jr., a white boy who is under a suspended sentence from the Circuit Court, had been throwing rocks at his children, and he wanted him locked up. No definite action was taken.

—William C. Lewis, of this city, who is a collector for a Louisville installment house, was considerably hurt yesterday at Belknap's crossing by a wagon he was in being struck by the pay car on the Pennsylvania railway. A horse he was driving was killed, and the wagon to which the animal was attached was broken. The rig belonged to J. G. Snider.

—Returns made yesterday on the election for road supervisors in this township show that Robert Grayson was elected in the First district; John C. Enteman, in the Second, and Andrew J. Holman, in the Third. There was no contest only in the Second, where Hayden Hall, colored, opposed Enteman, the vote being forty-nine to twenty-nine. Grayson and Holman are Democrats.

—A motion for judgment on the verdict was made yesterday in the damage action of James N. Davis, administrator of the estate of Milton Davis, against the Pennsylvania Railway Company, in which the plaintiff lost. The action was filed on account of the death of Milton Davis, who died from pneumonia several months after he had been hurt by a team of horses becoming frightened at a train and running away.

—A certificate of the non-attendance of the plaintiff for a medical examination, as ordered by court, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in the damage action of Emma Neville against the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company, the paper being sent here from New Albany. On Saturday the plaintiff was at the courthouse to be examined by a physician, but none was present. It is claimed the examination was to have been made in New Albany.

W. O. JONES OUT OF RACE FOR ASSISTANT CLERK.

Has Been Elected Cashier of a Leitchfield Bank.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—W. O. Jones, of Leitchfield, has withdrawn from the contest for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate, owing to his election to the cashiership of a Leitchfield bank, to succeed the incumbent, who has accepted a place in the State Treasurer's office.

Jesse Alverson, of Lincoln county, is now the only outspoken candidate for the assistant clerkship.

FORMAL NOTICE

Served On Traction Company By New Albany.

TRACKS MUST COME UP WITHIN FIVE DAYS.

APPLE BRANDY PRODUCTION DOWN TO ALMOST NOTHING.

K. AND I. INCREASE OPPOSED.

The Board of Public Works of New Albany, acting under the direction of the Common Council of that city, ordered Chief of Police G. W. McCulloch yesterday to serve notice on Martin J. Insull, general manager of the Louisville and Southern Indiana Traction Company, notifying him to remove the track on Market street, between East Fourth and East Thirteenth streets, New Albany, within five days. Should this not be complied with in the period mentioned, the city will have the track removed under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, John A. Conklin, and will charge the traction company with the cost of the removal.

The notification was delivered to Mr. Insull late yesterday afternoon. Mr. Insull was spoken to in regard to the matter and said that as the notice was received late in the afternoon he had had no opportunity to consider it or consult with other officials of the company. The controversy between the New Albany Council and the street railway people has been on for several weeks, and the removal of the tracks mentioned has been discussed, but the people of New Albany hardly believed it would be done. For some time the service on Market street was the most popular of any in New Albany, but no cars have been run over it for months excepting one each night and morning.

FORTY-SIX BARRELS

All the Apple Brandy Made In One Indiana District.

Capt. Fred D. Connor, traveling deputy collector of internal revenue for the New Albany division of the Seventh Internal Revenue district, has returned to that city from an official trip through the territory under his jurisdiction. He said yesterday that in the seven counties of the division there have been made this season but forty-six barrels of apple brandy, where the output last year was 1,300. This great decrease was caused by the exceedingly short crop of apples, and the distilleries have run but a short time. Indeed, many of them did not in the entire season make a single run.

There are in the division five large distilleries, four in Harrison county and one in Perry county, and besides a half-score of small ones, which are operated on the farms and have heretofore turned out apple brandy, said by connoisseurs to be the finest in the United States. A few years ago the New Albany division was noted for the production of large quantities of apple and peach bradies of fine quality, and many hundred barrels were manufactured. Then nearly every neighborhood had a small still, and the aggregate was enormous. It the last few years, however, many of these have been abandoned, until now there is not more than ten or fifteen in the seven counties.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE.

K. and I. Bridge Rates On Pig Iron Raised 200 Per Cent.

The New Albany Commercial Club, through its secretary, Judge George B. Cardwill, sent circulars last evening to the Commercial Clubs and the Board of Trade organizations of Indianapolis, Marion, Muncie, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Logansport, Richmond, Seymour, English, Milltown, Princeton, Crawfordsville, Alexandria, Corydon, North Vernon and other cities and towns notifying them of an advance in bridge tolls established by the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railway Company, effective December 17.

The circular advised that a quick and vigorous protest be made at once by wire or letter to W. M. Mitchell, general manager of the K. and I., Louisville, and also advised that they wire or write at once to the Indiana Railroad Commission, Statehouse, Indianapolis. They were advised to ask the commission to protest, and, if the protest is of no avail, to take the matter at once before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, which has both jurisdiction and power. The advance in the bridge tolls is announced on pig iron from ten cents to thirty cents per gross ton, an advance of 200 per cent.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM NEW ALBANY.

—The Musical-Literary Club will hold a social meeting at Music Hall to-morrow afternoon.

—New Albany Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, conferred the Mark Master's degree at the meeting last night.

—The funeral of Capt. John Hahn, who died Sunday morning, will take place this afternoon at the family home, 515 East Oak street.

—Mrs. Fred Ruoff left yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal., after spending several weeks with relatives in this city and in Greenville township.

—Mrs. Jesse Morris and her son are here from Ft. Wayne, having been called by the illness of Mrs. Morris' father, R. P. Main, at Greenville.

—The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, widow of John Cross, will take place this morning at the home of her brother, William V. Burress, 1112 Shelby street.

—Cyril Clarke, who is attending the Shattuck Military Academy at Fairbault, Minn., is expected home this week to spend the holidays with his parents.

—The sewing women of the city who have been employed at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville will be paid at that place next Friday for November services.

—Charles Welman, who claimed this city as his home, pleaded guilty to a charge of associating in the City Court at Madison. He was fined $10 and sent to jail for ten days.

—Judge W. C. Utz left yesterday over the Southern for English, where he will sit as Special Judge in the Crawford Circuit Court for two days to try the noted remonstrance cases.

—A building permit was issued yesterday by City Clerk John C. Short to Charlotte Greiffe to repair a cottage on Cherry street, between Griffith and Hildreth streets, to cost $200.

—The Woman's Missionary Society of the Second Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. William Eggleston this afternoon at her home on East Market street, near Sixteenth street.

—A holiday dance and social entertainment will be given at Maennerchor Hall Friday night, December 20. There will be no invitations mailed to the members, but all are invited to attend.

—A shooting match will be held this afternoon at John Breen's, at Mooresville, on the Paoli pike, four miles north of the city. A number of marksmen of New Albany will attend the match.

—The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Grossman, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left yesterday for Harrison county, where he will conduct services nightly during the week at the Rehoboth Presbyterian church, eighteen miles southwest of this city.

—Next Friday night the choir of the First Presbyterian church will hold a doll and handkerchief sale at the church chapel, the proceeds of which will be applied to the fund for tuning and repairing the organ. During the evening the men of the choir will give a musical programme, for which there will be no charge.

—The Builders of the Central Christian church will hold a sale of bread, pies and cakes and fancy articles Friday and Saturday, afternoon and night, of this week in the vacant storeroom of the Doerhoefer block, on Pearl street, near Spring street. The proceeds of the affair will be applied to the fund for the building of the new church, and it deserves a liberal patronage.

—Frank Causey reported to the police that his house, 1106 East Elm street, had been entered early Sunday morning and $34 stolen from his clothing. Mr. Causey did not close his barber shop on State street until about midnight Saturday night. Entrance to the house was effected through a window and the money taken from his trousers pocket while he was asleep.

—Congressman W. E. Cox, of the New Albany district, has introduced into the House a service pension bill providing for the following scale of ratings: Age sixty-three years, $13 a month; sixty-four, $14; sixty-five, $15; sixty-six, $16; sixty-seven, $17; sixty-eight, $18; sixty-nine, $19; seventy, $20; seventy-two, $24; seventy three, $26; seventy-four, $28; seventy-five, $30. In allowing these pensions rank is not to be considered.

—Mrs. Mary Denbo, widow of Robert Denbo, died Saturday at her home in Harrison county, south of Corydon, and the funeral took place Sunday afternoon. She was seventy-nine years old and is survived by two children, Mrs. Dike, of Corydon, and Dr. William Denbo, of Mauckport, besides several grandchildren. Three weeks ago she fell and fractured her hip, which caused her death. She was a sister-in-law of Judge George W. Denbo, of this county.

—Patrolman Truman arrested George Lively yesterday on a charge of assault, the complaint having been filed by his wife. He entered a plea of guilty in Magistrate Fogle's court and was fined $8.80. He found a friend willing to become security for the payment and was dismissed from custody. Charles Williams, another alleged wife-beater, was arrested by Patrolman Spence. He entered a plea of not guilty in the same tribunal and gave bond for his appearance to answer Thursday afternoon.

—Nicholas Bettinger, Jr., reported to the police yesterday that burglars had entered his coal office on East Water street, near Fifteenth street, and had spent fruitless hours in an attempt to blow open the safe with explosives. The lock and door of the safe were badly damaged, but they failed to force it. There was only $1 in the same, Mr. Bettinger said. The police has no clew whatever to the burglars, but it was evident that the work was that of amateurs, who had slight knowledge of the use of explosives.

GERMS OF MONOPOLY IN ITS WORST FORM

IN RAILROAD SECURITIES CONCERNS CHARTER.

SO DECLARES JUDGE FARRAR, MR. FISH'S COUNSEL.

HE READS MANY DECISIONS.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—The legal arguments in the case of Stuyvesant Fish against Edward H. Harriman, involving the matter of voting certain shares of stock at the postponed annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, were continued to-day before Judge Ball in the Supreme Court.

Edgar H. Farrar, counsel for Mr. Fish, devoted his attention particularly to the Railroad Securities Company, of New Jersey, which holds the stock Mr. Harriman wants to vote. Mr. Farrar urged that the charter of this corporation contains the power and germs of monopoly in it's worst form. It was, he said, not confined to the control of two corporations but a securities company which spreads its wings over every State and Territory in the Union. He contended that such a corporation could not come into Illinois and own and vote stock in the public service corporations of this State, since to do so would be in conflict with the public policy laws of the State. Mr. Farrar had 84 law books on the table near him, and he quoted liberally from these volumes to fortify his position.

After Attorney Farrar had consumed considerable time in reading authorities he resumed his argument.

"This corporation," he said, "cannot exercise, under the statutes of Illinois, any corporate powers or functions unless the statutes permit a similar body to be organized in the State. The Legislature of any State may impose any limits it sees fit, so long as they are not in contravention of the law."

Mr. Farrar then read from the statutes of Illinois, declaring that the charter of the Railroad Securities Company contained provisions contrary to the laws of the State, and that therefore it could not properly exercise corporate functions in the State.

The entire latter part of the morning session of court was consumed by Judge Farrar in the reading of legal decisions in support of the position taken by him that the company could not properly act inside the State of Illinois.

Continuing his citation of authorities during the afternoon, he pointed out that the courts had decided that the Chicago Gas Trust Company, a local corporation, had been forbidden to own stock in other Illinois corporations. He followed up with excerpts from numerous other decisions, both in the courts of Illinois and other States where similar laws exist, showing that domestic and foreign corporations had been forbidden to own stock in other corporations and asserted no foreign corporation could possibly have rights in Illinois which were denied Illinois corporations.

Court adjourned at 4:30, when Mr. Farrar complained of fatigue. He will resume his arguments to-morrow.

CHILD LABOR PROBLEM

WILL BE DISCUSSED TWICE TO-DAY BY AUTHORITY.

Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of National Committee, Arrives This Morning.

Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, will arrive in this city early this morning from the East and will go immediately to the Neighborhood House, which will be his headquarters while in Louisville. The principal object of Dr. Lovejoy's visit is the delivery of two addresses to-day.

The first will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Woman's Club and will be under the auspices of that organization and the Kentucky Child Labor Association. The subject will be "Child Labor and the Family." Everybody in Louisville is invited to attend the afternoon address without further notice.

To-night at 8 o'clock Dr. Lovejoy delivers a special address before the Employers' Association at its headquarters, the entire ninth floor of the Lincoln Bank building. The subject for the night address is "Child Labor: Profit and Loss," and the treatment will be almost purely from an economic standpoint. This will be essentially a business men's meeting, and a number of informal talks in the shape of discussion of the address of the evening will follow Mr. Lovejoy's speech. Those who will take part in this discussion are prominent business men in the various lines of industry in Louisville.

Owing to the fact that the seating capacity of the place of the night meeting is limited, those in charge have been compelled, much to their regret, to limit their invitations for this meeting to men, as it is desired to have Mr. Lovejoy get in personal contact with as many business men as is possible on this occasion. The public should remember however, that everyone is invited to the afternoon address at the Woman's Club.

Dr. Lovejoy will be entertained at noon to-day by Mrs. C. S. Nield. Those invited to meet Dr. Lovejoy are some of the prominent child labor and settlement workers of Louisville.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—Entered into rest from her residence near Hike's Point, after a long illness, at sixteen minutes to 1 p. m., Monday, December 16, Frances Estes, beloved wife of Dr. William Muir Allen, aged 76 years and 3 days.

Funeral Wednesday morning, December 18, at 11 o'clock from the residence. Carriages will leave Pearson's at 9:30 a. m. Friends invited.

DOLL—Charles J. Doll, infant son of Charles and Mary O'Connell Doll, December 19, 1907.

GILMOUR — Ethel Watterson Gilmour, beloved wife of Alexander Gilmour and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, in the 27th year of her age, Monday, December 16, at 11:30 o'clock.

Funeral private. No flowers.

KAMMER—At Gray-street Infirmary, Monday evening, December 16, at 6:05 o'clock, Charles Kammer, Sr., aged 55 years and 11 months.

Due notice of funeral will be given later.

LIEBENTHAL—Entered into rest Monday, December 16, at 9 a. m., Anna R. Liebenthal, wife of J. Henry Liebenthal, in her 34th year.

Funeral from 3755 Third street Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and from the Oakdale Methodist church, in South Louisville, at 2:30 o'clock.

Cincinnati papers please copy.

SCHENK—At 7:45 a. m., December 15, George E. Schenk, beloved son of Edward G. and Louisa Schenk, at age of 29 years 2 months and 5 days, at the family residence, 527 East Market.

Funeral from late residence Tuesday, December 17, at 2 p. m. Interment in Cave Hill cemetery.

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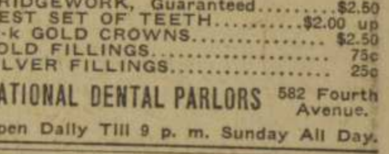
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CEDRIC....Jan. 4, 10 a. m.; Feb. 15, 10 a. m.
REPUBLIC..........Jan. 25, Mar. 7, April 18
CRETIC..........Mar. 28, May 9, June 20

FROM BOSTON:

CANOPIC..........Jan. 11; Feb. 22; Apr. 4
ROMANIC..........Feb. 1; Mar. 14; April 25

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WAYNE COUNTY PUTS FORTH A CANDIDATE.

W. N. Flippin Aspires To Succeed J. N. Sharp, Who Resigned As Commonwealth's Attorney.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A delegation of Wayne-county citizens, headed by County Judge H. C. Kennedy, was here to-day to confer with Gov. A. E. Willson and urge the appointment of W. N. Flippin, the present County Attorney of Wayne county, as Commonwealth's Attorney of the Twenty-eighth judicial district, to succeed J. N. Sharp, who resigned last week. B. J. Bethurum, of Somerset, was indorsed by Sharp and a large delegation last week, and it was believed he would get the appointment without any protests.

While the delegation to-day did not come for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Bethurum on personal grounds, but upon the idea that Pulaski county has received the political preference of the district for years.

Gov. Willson announced after the conference that the appointment would not be made for several days. It is contended that Bethurum is a member of the Edwards faction, while the candidate from Wayne county is not allied with any political faction.

BANK PRESIDENT DROPS DEAD IN HIS LOBBY.

Columbus, O., Dec. 16.—Frank Frankenberg, aged sixty years, cashier of the Colonial Savings Bank on Long street, dropped dead to-day. He was taken ill on the car coming down to the bank and President Spees took him into the bank lobby where he expired.

LAD OF LANGDON TAKES FEATURE

Carthage Runs Disappointing Race At New Orleans Track.

PASADENA IN SECOND PLACE.

Five Favorites Come Home In Front and Form Players Have a Good Day.

POLICE TAKE MARE MARDI.

NEW ORLEANS SELECTIONS.

First Race—Dario, Stellaland, First Opal.
Second Race—Al Muller, Ray Thompson, Arch Oldham.
Third Race—Lajeunesse, Brimmey, Blue Lee.
Fourth Race—Charlie Eastman, Fantastic, Tileing.
Fifth Race—Fonsoluca, Delmore, Goldway.
Sixth Race—Pride of Woodstock, Savoir Faire, Communipaw.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—The programme at the Fair Grounds to-day was a poor one. On account of the heavy, drying-out track most of the events were won in hollow fashion, and there was little in the afternoon's sport to arouse enthusiasm. Five favorites won.

The crowd received a body blow, speculatively speaking, when Carthage, the heavily-played favorite, was badly beaten in the fourth race, a handicap at one mile and seventy yards. On his recent easy victory over good company at the same distance and his known liking for all kinds of heavy going, Carthage looked to be the best betting proposition of the afternoon.

It was said that John W. Gates, in Chicago, had been advised as long ago as Saturday to go the limit on Carthage. A deluge of money poured into the ring when odds were posted. Carthage ran most disappointingly. He was unable to untrack himself, and at no time was he a contender. He was out of it at the half-mile ground and finished third, ten lengths behind the winner. Lad of Langdon, in receipt of consistent play, was best at all stages. He led from end to end and won easily by five lengths. Pasadena, which was also strongly fancied, was an easy second.

Freebooter, long overdue and backed at profitable odds, waited on the early pace in the opening event throughout, outran his horses in the stretch and won very easily. Una, profiting by an exceedingly bad and straggling start in the second, broke running, went into a long lead in the first quarter, maintained her advantage and won eased up by four lengths. Halbard, the favorite, was the class of the third and won easily.

The first race was a high-weight event. It was certain there could be no pace, and "Doc" Street thought his patched-up Toboggan would be returned the winner. Toboggan led to the furlong pole, when one of his bad legs gave way. He managed to land in third place, but pulled up very lame, as did also Masterson.

Dr. McCluer, an even-money favorite, won the sixth race in a big romp, and in the auction that followed Phil King ran him up to $1,300, an advance of $800 over the entered price. This boost was the result of ill-feeling between two owners, because King's jockey, Warren, was suspended a few days ago for unsatisfactory riding, supposedly on Dr. McCluer. King claims his boy was not at fault and that investigation of Civill's handling of the horse would clear his boy.

On the suspicion that all was not well with the mare, Mardi, a named starter in the first race, she was ordered scratched by the judges and was taken in charge by the track police, who were sent over from City Park for that purpose. It is claimed in some quarters that Mardi has been running at county fair meetings and that in one instance she was disqualified after winning, and further, that in reality she belongs to Ed Farley, who is ruled off for a connection with an alleged ringing case. The officials will make a thorough investigation of the case. Summaries:

First Race—Five and one-half furlongs; selling:
Freebooter, 127 (Pickens), 7 to 2........ 1
Magic, 134 (Koerner), 20 to 1........ 2
Toboggan, 134 (Mountain), 3 to 1...... 3
Time, 1:14 1-5. Jerry C., Martius, Kildoe, Gauze, Sneer, Stella Perkins, Chieftain, Lightburn, Masterson and Mazonia also ran.

Second Race—Five furlongs:
Una, 108 (Koerner), 2 to 1........ 1
My Love, 104 (Ott), 15 to 1........ 2
Sundart, 100 (Pickens), 15 to 1........ 3
Time, 1:06 2-5. Honta, Variety, Maie Fletcher, Miss Schirnding, Redemption, Auspicious, Bitterly, Baltronia, Lady Pink and Mrs. Cook also ran.

Third Race — One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:
Halbard, 107 (Mountain), 8 to 5........ 1
Grace Larsen, 103½ (Notter), 4 to 1.... 2
Rio Grande, 102 (McFadden), 8 to 1.... 3
Time, 1:53 3-5. Nancy, Wabash Queen and El Capitan also ran.

Fourth Race — One mile and seventy yards; handicap:
Lad of Langdon, 106 (Delaby), 4 to 1.. 1
Pasadena, 110 (Powers), 13 to 5....... 2
Carthage, 114 (Notter), 11 to 10....... 3
Time, 1:49 1-5. Right Royal also ran.

Fifth Race—Six furlongs; selling:
La Soeur, 108 (Notter), 8 to 5........ 1
Hans, 108 (Koerner), 7 to 1........ 2
Ed Kane, 90 (Delaby), 13 to 5........ 3
Time, 1:19 3-5. Silver Ball, Arrow Swift, Inauguration, Apple Toddy, Thomas Calhoun, Ada O. Walker and Cuernavaca also ran.

Sixth Race—Mile and one-eighth; selling:
Dr. McCluer, 107 (Mountain), 9 to 10.... 1
Granada, 105 (Pickens), 4 to 1........ 2
Lady Oakland, 103½ (Leibert), 12 to 1.. 3
Time, 1:59 2-5. Docile, Milshora, Shining Star, Lady Goodrich and Destroyer also ran.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs:

Durable	103	Stella Land	107
Constantina	103	Tom McAfee	107
Elaine	103	Bassolo	107
Dario	103	J. J., Jr.	107
May Rowe	107	Boomerang	107
Fire Opal	107	Pr. Hohenlohe	110
Idalo	107	Jim Hill	110
Mr. Peabody	107		

SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs:

The Thorn	92	R. M. McLeod	106
Garasco	92	Conville	109
Ketchemike	95	De Oro	109
Election	95	High Chance	110
Al Muller	98	Alencon	110
Ray Thompson	101	Rickey	110
Hawkama	105	Arch Oldham	113
Blagg	106		

THIRD RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile:

Orena	95	Blue Lee	101
Rexane	98	Brimmer	101
Miss Mazzoni	98	La Jeunesse	103

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; handicap:

De Oro	92	Tileing	108
Meadowbreeze	95	Pasadena	109
Jack Dolan	95	Old Honesty	111
Yaddo	95	King's Daughter	11[illegible]
Fantastic	98	Charlie Eastman	114
Phil Finch	105	Right Royal	114
Platton	106	Jack Atkins	127

FIFTH RACE—One mile and seventy yards; selling:

Highwind	97	First Mason	102
Fonsoluca	97	John McBride	102
Water Dog	97	Orly II.	107
Goldway	10[illegible]	Docile	107
Odd Ella	102	St. Noel	107
Canopian	102	Delmore	100
Tern's Rod	10[illegible]	Miltiades	100
Athena	1[illegible]2		

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling:

Lucy Marie	91	Savoir Faire	102
L. S. B.	96	Grace Larsen	10[illegible]
Tudor	96	Anna Day	102
Just So	97	Gold Circle	103
Lady Charade	97	Javanese	103
Communipaw	98	Doubt	105
J. D. Dunn	1[illegible]1	Pr. of Woodstock	110
Proteus	1[illegible]2		

ANGUS POINTER, PACER, IS DEAD.

LEBANON, N. H., Dec. 16.—The pacing gelding, Angus Pointer (2:01¾), owned by State Senator George E. Whitney, died here to-day. The horse was sent to a recent sale in New York by Senator Whitney and was bid in by him for $8,000.

RESULTS AT OAKLAND.

Miller's Fine Jockeyship Lands Nine Spot a Winner In Feature Race.

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 16.—The track was sloppy and the weather threatening. In the fourth race, at one mile and a sixteenth, Miller's fine jockeyship carried Nine Spot to victory over Harmakis, which might have won had not Moreland been overconfident. Summary:

First Race—Six and one-half furlongs; selling:
Buto, 105 (Lynch), 8 to 1........ 1
Herives, 105 (Kelly), 20 to 1........ 2
Wap, 109 (Miller), even........ 3
Time, 1:22 3-5. Billy Watkins, Crystal Wave, Wilmore, Altaire, High Gun, Bobby Shafto and Cocytus finished as named.

Second Race—Mile and one-sixteenth; selling:
Edith James, 109 (Keogh), 5 to 1...... 1
Tancred, 112 (Moreland), 15 to 1...... 2
Silver Wedding, 119 (Davis), 16 to 5.... 3
Time, 1:50 3-5. Chancellor Walworth, Lampose, W. Bates, Rosinini, Cheripe, Whiskers and May Holladay finished as named.

Third Race—Six furlongs:
May Amelia, 105 (Heather), 4 to 1...... 1
Tawasentha, 104 (Curtis), 13 to 1...... 2
John H. Sheehan, 106 (Palms), 12 to 5.. 3
Time, 1:15. Branche C., Big Store, Murano, Duke of Orleans, Roy Bennett, Lazz and Haber finished as named.

Fourth Race—Mile and a sixteenth; selling:
Nine Spot, 109 (Miller), 5 to 2........ 1
Harmakis, 109 (Moreland), 6 to 1........ 2
Benvolio, 112 (Keogh), 12 to 1........ 3
Time, 1:05 2-5. Orchan, Beechwood, Furny, Croix D'Or and Warte Nicht also ran.

Fifth Race—Futurity course; selling:
Burning Bush, 99 (Rice), 9 to 1........ 1
Sir Brillar, 108 (Pendergast), 3 to 1...... 2
Banposal, 105 (Hayes), 5 to 1........ 3
Time, 1:11 1-5. Boloman, Excitement, Curriculum, Lady Vera, Head Dance, Stand Over, Sycamore and Triumphant finished as named.

Sixth Race—Six furlongs; purse:
Grace G., 105 (Lynch), 13 to 10........ 1
A. Muskoday, 110 (Hatherton), 8 to 1...2
Cloudlight, 109 (Miller), 2 to 1........ 3
Time, 1:14 1-5. Pal, Margaret Randolph, Largom and Reine W. finished as named.

OAKLAND ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

Horse.	Wgt.	Horse.	Wgt.
Siege Gun	112	Vronsky	109
Bancord	109	Bardonia	109
San Oil	109	High Gun	104
Insurgent	109	Lord Filigrane	104
Sightly	109	Abe Reuf	104

SECOND RACE—Three-fourths of a mile; selling:

Warden Yell	112	Last Go	109
Mike Asheim	102	My Bill	109
Col. Burth	109	Old Daddy	109
Wayne	109	Oronogo	109
Mornond	109		

THIRD RACE—One mile and fifty yards; selling:

Military	107	Invader	104
Tancred	104	Maxtress	101
Eckersall	104	Ten Oaks	101
Watchful	104	St. George, Jr.	99

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; Sausalito Handicap:

Sewell	122	Ocean Shore	105
Burleigh	112	Hector	92

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; selling:

The Mighty	114	Surety	107
Transmute	111	Hazeline	107
J. B. Smith	111	Larose	107
Ethel Abbott	111	Hellisme	107
Mabel Hollander	109	Dr. Sherman	106
Sam Barber	107	Elba	106
Rosy Light	107		

SIXTH RACE—One mile and fifty yards; selling:

Lone Wolf	109	Harmakis	104
All Ablaze	108	Funnyside	102
Celeres	107	Miss May Bowdish	101
Andrew Mack	107	Cholk Hedrick	101
Mina Gibson	107	Tetanus	97
Meada	105		

TWO TRY-OUTS FOR YANKEE ATHLETES

Teams For Olympic Games To Be Selected From Meets To Be Held East and West.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The American Committee of the Olympic games, which are to be held in London next July, have decided on June 6 as the day for the try-outs of those who desire to become members of the American team. There will be two try-outs, one in the East and the other in the West. From the showing made in these meets the team will be selected. All other events will be on the programme excepting the Marathon run and the ten-mile walk. The following is the full programme:

100 meters flat, 200 meters flat, 400 meters flat, 800 meters flat, 1,500 meters flat, 110 meters hurdle, 400 meters hurdle, 3,200 meters steeplechase, 5-mile run, standing broad jump, standing high jump, running broad jump, running high jump; hop, step and jump; pole jump, hammer throw, 3-mile team race (five to run, three to count), 3,500 meters walk, discus throw (1) free style, (2) Greek style, javelin, 10-mile walk (16 kilometers).

Swimming: 100 meters, 400 meters, 1,500 meters; high diving, from 5 to 10 meters springboards; fancy diving, from 1 to 3 meter springboards; 200 meters team race, 200 meters breast stroke, 100 meters back stroke, water polo (teams of seven).

Wrestling, style catch-as-catch-can, three bouts, limited to 20 minutes, five weights, (a) bantam to 5 pounds, (b) feather to 133 pounds, (c) light to 147 pounds, (d) middle to 161 pounds, (e) heavy, over 161 pounds.

The entries for the three-mile team race will be selected by the committee from the winners of the Eastern and the Western try-outs.

HOLDS AHEARN HAS BEEN LEGALLY "FIRED."

Justice Greenbaum, of Supreme Court, Vacates Injunctions Granted By Justice Truax.

New York, Dec. 16.—Justice Greenbaum to-day vacated the injunction granted by Justice Truax, restraining County Clerk Dooling from notifying Mayor McClellan of the removal of Borough President Ahearn, of Manhattan Borough, by Gov. Hughes. He also vacated the injunction granted by the same justice restraining Mayor McClellan from calling a special meeting of the aldermen to elect a successor to Ahearn. A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held next Thursday to elect a successor of John F. Ahearn, who was removed from the office of president of the borough of Manhattan by Gov. Hughes, was called by Mayor McClellan to-day. The call followed the vacating of two injunctions which were sought by Mr. Ahearn to prevent his removal.

In vacating the injunctions, Justice Greenbaum, of the Supreme Court, decided that Ahearn had been removed by the proper administration of the law. He said the court had no power to review the findings of the Governor.

WINTER BALL FOR BRASHEAR

Louisville's Popular Second Baseman Playing On Pacific Coast.

BECKLEY AND SLAGLE THERE.

Fred Tenny Not At All Pleased With His Trade To the New York Club.

STRONG TEAM FOR TOLEDO.

THIS country is certainly the ball player's paradise." If this expression has been used once, it has been used twenty times during the last week by the Eastern baseball players who are wintering in Los Angeles, says a Los Angeles paper.

The big league men, many of whom are on the coast for the first time, are in love with California, and, whisper it softly—the Golden Gate is more than delighted to receive the distinguished visitors.

For many years it has been the habit of the men from the big leagues to spend the winter months in Los Angeles, taking life easy and taking on many pounds of weight during the off period of idleness.

This year it was Unk Hen Berry, whose name has already become a household word in baseball circles, who stepped into the breach and proposed a midwinter series of games, the idea being to keep the players in good shape physically, and at the same time make it possible for them to earn part or all of their expenses during the winter months.

The plan was hailed with delight by the small army of players who were already on the ground, and it was proposed to try the experiment on the fans through the medium of two teams, the Angels, re-enforced by two or three big leaguers, on one side, and an Eastern Star nine on the other, the latter team composed of bright and shining lights from the National, the American and other leagues.

The baseball fans took to the idea at once, and the two teams have been receiving loyal support ever since, with the attendance growing in numbers with every game. The gilt-edge support accorded the winter games appealed to the heart and pocketbook of W. H. Palmer, the San Diego magnate, who begged to be taken in on the ground floor. Palmer and his two teams have been taken into the winter combine, thereby giving twelve or fifteen more of the men from the major leagues a chance to get a cut of the money. As far as the two Los Angeles teams are concerned, the players are the only ones who profit financially by the games. Berry himself is promoting the winter scheme simply through his love for the game and with an idea of making the situation easy and pleasant for the ball players. While the snow flurries and the hailstorms are holding full sway back East, we are having perfect summer weather here, and the ball players are taking in a big slice of pocket money every Saturday and Sunday. Small wonder then that the men from the frozen East refer to Southern California as the ball players' paradise.

Captain Frank Chance, of the Chicago Cubs, has been in California for two weeks, but is not taking part in the winter series. Frank is living down at the seashore, having taken a cottage at Ocean Park. There are several reasons why he doesn't get into the Chutes Park games, his favorite reason being that he doesn't need the money, and consequently doesn't want to crowd somebody out that does. Danny Shay, of the New York Giants, is playing ball like a two-year-old. Danny says that the California sun keeps him in July condition, and his playing of the short field for the Angels backs up his statement. Jake Beckley, the battle-scarred veteran of a thousand games, is another one of the brilliants who adds his mite to the winter games. A partial list of the visitors who are actively engaged in the games are as follows: Shay, of New York; Beckley, of Kansas City; Roy Brashear, of Louisville; Sheehan, of Pittsburg; Francks, of Omaha; Courtney, of Philadelphia; McCloskey, of Baltimore; McIntyre, of Brooklyn; Oscar Jones, of San Francisco; Householder, Donovan, Fitzgerald, Hanrahan and Clynes, of the Northwestern League; Meyers, of Chicago; Downey, of Cleveland; Lebrand, of Omaha; Slagle, of St. Paul; Asher, of Toledo. In addition to these players are the following Angels: Hogan, Easterly, Gray, Nagle, Hosp, Bernard, Eager, Carlisle, Ellis and Cravath. Also a number of lesser lights who are filling in on the four teams.

* * *

In discussing the trade made between New York and Boston Tenney did not intimate that he is overjoyed about it. "It doesn't make much difference what I want, does it?" he said with a dry manner. "A player must go where he is sent. Perhaps I could have been placed better in Boston or Cincinnati. However, I will play my best, no matter where I am, and I have no cause to complain over the way in which I believe I will be treated by New York fans.

"I want to say one thing," continued Tenney, "and that is that a lot of sympathy is wasted on me. Some people think it is hard for me to leave Boston after playing there thirteen years. And so it is, but not in a baseball way. I made up my mind some time ago that I would not remain a member of the Boston team, and in that Mr. Dovey and I agreed. I don't like to make a change for the reason that I reside at Winthrop, just outside of Boston. My home and family are there. I was at home with my family every night in Boston, and now I shall be away from them nearly all season. New York as a city of homes doesn't appeal to me, and I shall not move my family there."

McGraw, of course, thinks well of his deal, though he is not as well satisfied as if he had put through the Cincinnati dicker for Schlei and Lobert.

"Kelley gets some good veterans who have a lot of good ball left in them yet," says the New York manager, "while I get two capable men on my infield and a steady catcher. McGann, Dahlen and Bowerman are great players, but a change was demanded here. I think they realized that last season was their last, and their work showed it. Bowerman is a great catcher, but there was friction between he and Bresnahan. It was up to me to separate them. I shall keep Bresnahan, of course, now, and he will be the same hustler next season. My infield will be much faster with Tenney on first and Bridwell at short. We all know what Tenney can do around first base. Bridwell may not be a strong hitter; neither was Billy Gilbert, but Gilbert's fielding kept him in the big league for year. Bridwell is a great ground-covering shortstop, and has a fine arm. The rest of the team will carry him along in hitting. I have enough star stickers without him. I took Needham to replace Bowerman. He is not a fast man, but reliable and accurate and steady behind the bat."

* * *

"Something is going to break soon," declared President Armour, of the Toledo club. "I have been expecting one deal to go through every day," continued the president, "but it is rather complicated, and I can't tell just when it is liable to come off.

"I have several propositions for new players practically arranged, but no one is in a hurry to settle things just now, and it is hard to get a line on the time when an announcement can be made. It may come to-day or to-morrow, or might be delayed for a month yet."

Armour is very enthusiastic about his 1908 hopes, and while he doesn't say it in so many words, he intimates that he will have a better club in 1908 than he did in the past season.

Bill believes that he has a wealth of high-grade youngsters. He is of the opinion that he has a classier bunch at present than he ever had, even in his major league career, and that he will be able to fill the places of promoted warriors, and then some.

Bill is enamored of his flingers. In Asher and Bowers he believes he has two of the best youngsters pulled out of any league and feels confident that they will be able to hold a regular berth next summer.

Billy Smith tells the local magnate that he will find that Bill Steen is some tosser and a lad who is likely to give all the others a hustle for a steady situation.

And there are a whole lot of others that Armour thinks a great deal about, but of whom he is not saying anything.

* * *

It is a two-to-one bet that when the American Baseball Association season opens next April Minneapolis will open at home. It has been the custom for the Western clubs to either start in the east end of the circuit or for the Northern clubs, such as Minneapolis and St. Paul, to try out in Kansas City and Milwaukee, says a special from Chicago.

Practically every club in the association was represented at the recent meeting of the American League, and a canvass of the situation revealed a strong sentiment in favor of ignoring the predictions of the weather man and taking a chance. That is, Minneapolis and St. Paul will not be barred hereafter because there is danger of unseasonable weather in Minnesota at the opening of the season.

Any club believes that it has the advantage of opening at home, and Manager Cantillon says that he wants to try it out once. He is willing to take a chance on the weather, and other magnates seem disposed to let the Twin Cities have a chance for once as they will be the heaviest losers in case snowstorms prevent big openings.

It is interesting to know also that a radical change may be made in the training of the club for the start of the championship contest. Last year the Reds worked out in Des Moines and then ran into rain and snow all through Illinois and Indiana. Manager Cantillon is now seriously considering the question of taking the Minneapolis squad to Galveston, Tex. It will be expensive, but that will not be considered if it is thought that better results can be secured.

The Washington club will train at Galveston, and Minneapolis players would have good experience going up against the big league club instead of Des Moines. Part of the expense would be offset by playing exhibitions games while working North, stops being made at several Texas cities; in fact, dates could be secured all the way up to Chicago. Then the club could get enough games in the North to have the men acclimated for the opening of the season in Minneapolis about April 21.

M. E. Cantillon, manager of the club, believes that if the situation was fully understood there would be no disposition to criticise him for not spending the winter months in Minneapolis. Baseball men generally would agree with him in saying that it would be impossible for him to build up a good ball club by remaining in Minnesota. Baseball is about all that he is thinking about now, and his every energy is bent toward strengthening the Minneapolis club.

There is not a day but what he is talking baseball with Charley Comiskey, Havenor, Tebeau, and, for that matter, with all of the big men in the game. Chicago is without question the baseball center of the universe, and while in Chicago Cantillon catches them coming and going. He is in a position to keep posted on all trades that are being made and is on the ground whenever there is an opening to get a good player. He has such a good start over last season that he believes judgment should be suspended until it can be announced just what he is doing.

* * *

CHAT OF THE PLAYERS.

It seems to be a grand rush now to secure players from the American and National League clubs, and so far as known Mike Cantillon is the only one able thus far to score a bull's eye. The friendly relations between the Washington and Minneapolis clubs were conceded last year, and of course Joe Cantillon, as manager of the Senators, would not overlook the opportunity to hand the Minneapolis club a good thing. But the situation is different now. Joe is not the whole thing in the Washington club, and Minneapolis will have to pay cash for every player that it secures in this direction.

* * *

M. E. Cantillon gobbled up three good men at the recent meeting, and it was cash on delivery. There is no chance under present baseball conditions to borrow players and then turn them back at the end of the season. Therefore, Mike Cantillon is not confining his attentions to the Washington club. He has several deals practically completed, but it would not be safe to make any announcements until waivers have been secured. The best feature of it all is that when Minneapolis gets any of these men it will be a case of real ownership.

* * *

So far as known, the Minneapolis baseball club was the only member of a minor organization to make any deals in connection with the recent annual meeting of the American League. In fact, there was little of interest to the minors at the meeting, except for several suggestions that may bear fruit relative to making it easier to secure players from the big leagues.

* * *

Flick and Bradley are said to be tired of their berths in Cleveland, and have asked to be traded. They evidently have grown sick of hearing the official boosters' gush about "Larrupin' Larry, the King of Sluggers."

* * *

The San Francisco correspondent of the Sporting News declares emphatically that Hal Chase is still playing ball with the San Jose team of the outlaw California State League, and that Jimmie McHale, who is claimed by the Boston Americans, is playing with Stockton in the same league.

* * *

Jimmy McAleer says he will be both captain and manager of the Browns next season. He is after Case Patten, of Washington.

* * *

George Stallings tried to buy an interest in the Providence club, but Duffy refused to sell.

* * *

The Cleveland club claims that the other American League owners have formed a combination to keep it from obtaining the players it is after.

* * *

Ned Hanlon said to George Dovey at the New York meeting: "You now have a real ball team for 1908. Your deal with the Giants was a most advantageous one for Boston."

* * *

The Brooklyn club is said to have made President Dovey, of Boston, an offer for Outfielder Browne, who was secured from New York.

* * *

"I don't care what team I play with," says George Browne. "I can play just as good ball in one city as in another." That's the way to feel about it.

WASHINGTON CLUB'S TRAINING DATES.

March 5—Leave Chicago for Galveston.
At Galveston twenty-five days. In that time two Sunday dates will be played with the St. Louis Cardinals in Houston and two with the New York Nationals in Dallas.
March 30 and 31—Waco, Tex.
April 1 and 2—Wichita, Kan.
April 3, 4 and 5—Kansas City.
April 6—Springfield, Ill.
April 7 and 8—Indianapolis, Ind.
April 9—Cincinnati.
April 10—Columbus.
April 11 and 12—Louisville.

FAMILY HOME GOES TO MISS CAROLINE PEPER.

Charles G. Peper, of Louisville, and Other Heirs Lose Suit.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16.—[Special.]—A decree rendered to-day by Judge Taylor in the Circuit Court, is a victory for Caroline J. Peper over her brother, Chales G. Peper, of Louisville, and others. By the decree title to the Peper family home at 4448 Washington avenue, is vested in Miss Peper, to whom the testimony indicated her father, the late Capt. Christian Peper, a millionaire tobacconist, had given it as a present, although he had made out no deed. Charles Peper and the other defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas M. Bell and Adolphus S. Peper, wanted the property partitioned and divided equally among the heirs. The property, which is occupied by Caroline Peper as a home, is said to be worth $35,000.

YOST ATTACKS THE NEW RULES

Coach Says West Is Not Equal To East In Football.

BLAMES STRINGENT LAWS.

Maintains That the Freshmen Rule Drives Promising Athletes To Eastern Colleges.

CHANGE OR LOSE ALL CLASS.

COACH FIELDING H. YOST, mentor of the University of Michigan football teams, has given out an interview, in which he shows how little love he has for the rules passed by the Western Conference, which, he claims, have been the undoing of the game in the West.

"The results of the intersectional games of 1907 leave us in the West no grounds for claiming football equality with Eastern colleges. It is true the margin of superiority is small, but it is there nevertheless. The best Western teams are about the equal of such teams as Harvard, Cornell and West Point.

"The style of play made use of in the two sections is very similar. Of course, every team has its different ideas as to the best plan of attack, and I believe that, as a whole, the West relied more on open work to gain ground than the East.

* * *

Standard of Play Lower.

"For the last two years Western football has been far below its standard during the years from 1901 to 1905. For instance: This year Minnesota scored but two touchdowns, while in her games during the years mentioned she averaged forty points to a game.

"In 1901 Michigan defeated Carlisle, coached by Mr. Warner, 20 to 0, in two 20-minute halves; and from 1901 to 1905 the Wolverines rolled up an average of 50 points every time the team took the field. She scored 36 points against Ohio State, 107 points against Iowa, 130 against West Virginia, 128 against Buffalo, and 119 against Michigan Agricultural. Yet for the past two years Michigan has had to do her best to win from these teams and others in their class.

"So radical a reversal of form must indicate the existence of a cause, and that cause is familiar to all who have followed closely the rules and regulations made by the Western conferences restricting athletics.

* * *

Cause of Reversal of Form.

"In 1905, a year in advance of the adoption of the freshman rule in the East, the conference passed a rule debarring all freshmen from university teams, at the same time abolishing the freshmen teams, thus cutting off every freshman from one year of competition and development. This rule, naturally, drove from Western schools every athlete of promise able to go elsewhere. They could enter any college outside the conference and compete on the 'varsity team during their first year. This was not only a loss to the team of 1905, but to the teams of 1906, 1907 and 1908 as well, for it is natural to suppose that every man entering the fall of 1905 would remain in college four years.

"In 1906 the conference followed with other destructive legislation. A rigid three-year competition rule was passed; the number of games for each team was limited to five; the training table was abolished, and all preliminary practice of any kind was forbidden. This made Western schools even less attractive to Western athletes. It promised the football player a maximum of fifteen games during his entire college course of four years, virtually the number he would play in one season as a member of any Eastern eleven; and it robbed him of the privilege of representing his university at all for more than three years.

* * *

Drive Men To Other Colleges.

"All these restrictions naturally cause any man with athletic tendencies to enter those universities where more freedom of competition and development is permitted. Such restrictions have also made it almost impossible to develop the men who did enter conference colleges.

"Five games do not furnish enough experience. Theory is one thing, but it takes much experience in actual competition to apply it quickly during the excitement of a big game. In fact, the best men for the teams can hardly be selected before that number of games have been played.

"Those restrictions have a tendency to kill the spirit and enthusiasm of the players, because they feel that everything is being done that can be to weaken the team. The full force of all these restrictions was experienced in the season of 1907. Not only had the Pennsylvania team played in ten games to Michigan's five before the game at Ann Arbor, but the Pennsylvania players were also enjoying the fruits of 1905 and 1906 development, an experience that had been denied their Western rivals. These same advantages of the East over the West would have prevailed, and did prevail, in any intersectional contest. That the West made as good a showing as it did in the face of such odds is the really remarkable phase of the situation.

"It might be well for those who are decrying Western football to stop a moment and consider if a reversal of conditions would not have easily reversed the results of the intersectional games of 1907.

"Unless there is a relaxation of the stringent rules regarding the training and opportunity for development that now exist in the Western conference call, football in these colleges cannot but decline in standard."

O'BRIEN TO FIGHT JACK JOHNSON

Philadelphian, Elated At Easy Victory Over Heveron, Eager To Tackle Negro.

A SPECIAL from Philadelphia says: It was decided to-night that the six-round bout here between Jack O'Brien and Jack Johnson should take place at the Industrial Boxing Club, this city, on January 15. It was originally intended that the fight should occur in the first week of the new year, but each man wanted a longer time in which to get into condition. Forfeits of $500 each have been posted by O'Brien and Sam Fitzpatrick, who acted for Johnson.

Judging from the reception given O'Brien at the Industrial Club last night, both before and after he knocked out Bill Heveron, the O'Brien-Johnson fight will draw a crowd which will fill every part of the clubhouse even at advanced prices. O'Brien's friends certainly rallied to his support last night, while followers of the game here evidently decided to take Jack at his own word and give him a chance to redeem himself. O'Brien's hard hitting opened the eyes of the crowd, for in his entire career he has scored only six knockouts in bouts here.

O'Brien declared to-day that he will be in the pink of condition when he faces Johnson next month. He intends to do light training until after the holidays and then will put in two strenuous weeks in the country, for he realizes that a victory over Johnson will give him a standing again in the profession. Before he was exposed as a faker O'Brien persistently refused to meet Johnson at any terms, while now he is only too eager to meet the big negro.

HORSEMEN ON ANXIOUS SEAT

Ruling Off of "Boots" Durnell Throws Scare Into the Camp.

MORE ARE EXPECTED TO GO.

Racing Men Feel Jockey Club Will Discipline Others For Good of the Turf.

WHITNEY WILL GET DUGAN.

WHERE will the lightning strike next? This question will keep the race track regulars guessing until the next spring meeting of the Jockey Club. The ruling off of Charles E. (Boots) Durnell at the last meeing of the Jockey Club came as a surprise to everyone, says a turf writer in the New York American.

This astute trainer, who ran his stable the better part of the past season for the convenience of John W. Gates, did not strike anyone as being one of the malefactors of the game. When the announcement was made by the powers that they would request all tracks under their jurisdiction to refuse all his entries it caused a lot of comment.

When Gates was doing his spectacular betting the earlier part of the year, it was understood by parties familiar with the Jockey Club that they were not pleased with his plunges. This was due to the agreement they made with the enemies of the game to frown down all big betting. Just before the horses left for Saratoga Gates announced his retirement from the sport. The fact that he was getting the cream of information regarding the condition of Durnell's horses and also of all other big stables, Gates did not get back any of his losses.

* * *

In an interview at Sheepshead Bay Durnell said that Gates lost $85,000 on the season, and his total losses playing the horses amounted to over $3,000,000.

During the meeting at the Spa Durnell sold his horses at a public sale, but when several of them appeared again they ran under the name of the Burlingame Stable, which was owned by Durnell. Many persons, who claim to be well inforred, say that the Eastern body was not delighted when Durnell was reinstated by the Western Association. They also add that Durnell was requested by the authorities to sell his string when Gates quit the turf, as the notoriety he achieved after capturing the Suburban with Nealon did not appeal to them. Racing under an assumed name was also not pleasing to the Jockey Club.

Many go further and say that the Wall street magnate was given a hint by the officials to either stop his big wagering or retire. Whether this is correct or not is a question.

There is one point which may have brought Durnell into trouble. All during the season he was on very friendly terms with a layer. This particular bookmaker was a safe barometer on Durnell's horses. When they won he held them out in the betting, and when they lost he never stopped laying them. This information was conveyed to the authorities by the Pinkertons. It was in line with the Jockey Club's "no scandal" policy, and the club waited until everything was quiet to administer the knockout blow.

* * *

Durnell was racing at the Oakland track when the announcement was made, and, as that body is in full accord with the Jockey Club, Durnell was forced to withdraw his entries. Eddie Dugan, the clever little jockey under contract with Durnell, will more than likely be forced to sever the bonds between him and his employer. Before the Eastern season closed it was announced that Dugan would ride for Harry P. Whitney next season, but this was denied by Durnell. This action of the Jockey Club will change the situation, and it is probable that Dugan will wear the eton blue and brown cap of Whitney when the season rolls around.

In conjunction with this action of the Jockey Club there are many trainers, owners, bookmakers and jockeys on the anxious seat. The manner in which the controllers of racing are taking drastic action against offenders is evidence enough that many more will get the same dose. It was common report toward the close of the season that a Western owner, who was a big bettor, carried on matters in a high-handed fashion. His specialty was in two-horse races.

When his horse won he had a big bet down, and when his horse lost he had a bet on the winner. It was a sure case of "copper on—copper off." In one particular race at Gravesend one of the biggest layers in the clubhouse got wind that there was something wrong, and refused to lay odds. There is one best bet and that is the Jockey Club is aware of all the weird manipulations of the past season, and when racing opens at Benning there will be some familiar faces among the missing.

* * *

The real important question now is what dates will be assigned to the Empire course at Yonkers. Now that the courts have decided in favor of Mr. Butler's track he does not have to pay any particular attention to the Jockey Club. According to the Percy-Gray law, he is entitled to forty days of racing. It is understood, however, that Mr. Butler wishes to work in harmony with the major body, and will not insist on that many days.

The club may assign him the opening and closing dates, but it is a question if Mr. Butler will accept. His main contention last year was that New Yorkers demanded racing around this city in the month of August. As long as he took the initiative by running counter to the Saratoga meet last year, and made a success of his venture, he may not care to forego a successful financial project. The meet at the Spa was not a howling success, and the only people that would suffer by a curtailment would be the stockholders.

The average racegoer is not favorably inclined to spend three weeks away from Gotham just for the horses. The other associations will have to suffer a loss of several days to make room for Empire, and this will bring forth a howl. According to information, Gravesend and Aqueduct will be the principal sufferers. There is one thing sure, and that is the metropolis will enjoy racing during the month of August.

A rumor prevails at New Orleans that two well-known owners have received a tip from "higher up," and are on their way to the city to try and fix up matters. Their horses ran very inconsistently all during the season, and it was the wonder of every one why no action was taken. If these two particular horsemen are ruled off there will be no heartburns.

Cincinnati Team Coming.

The S. Paul basketball team of Cincinnati, intermediate champions of Southern Ohio (1906-7) are now arranging a trip through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The S. Paul team had a very good record last year, winning fifteen out of nineteen games played, playing some of the strongest teams in Southern Ohio. They are booking only registered A. A. U. teams, and all teams of that class desiring dates should address Sam J. Tully, manager S. Paul's Men's Club, 223 West Seventh street, Cincinnati, O.

University Team Wins.

The University of Louisville basketball team defeated the First Regiment team in a fast, snappy game last night at the Armory by the score of 15 to 10. Both teams played fine ball. The University team has a good chance to win the Falls City League championship, its followers claim.



Holiday Goods

In the "wet" line assuredly add to the general rejoicing. What would your Christmas dinner be without a half dozen bottles of Champagnes, Clarets, Burgundies, White Tokay or Escupernong, preceded by cocktails or PURE OLD BRECKINRIDGE WHISKY or APPLE BRANDY, topped off with some fine cordials? Oh, we'll make your Christmas festivities long to be remembered if you give us an order. Mail orders and family trade prompt attention. Not a saloon. Home phone 2561.

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We Ship Old McKenna Whisky
To any part of the United States
In 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, or 12-Bottle Boxes at VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Special Prepay Rates for this month.
Remember a Case of
Old McKenna
To a friend outside of the State, it makes a Fine Present.
HENRY BOSQUET'S
Old Blue House, 245 Fourth Avenue.

FOOTBALL CAPTAINS FOR COMING YEAR.

TACKLES and halfbacks, in a majority of cases, have been chosen to lead the football elevens of the country next year. In a list covering both big and little schools generally these two positions have found the greatest favor, no less than thirteen captains having been elected from each of them.

Quarterback ranks next with nine captains, and center and end are tied with eight each. From these it is a big drop to the next, fullback, with only four, while the guard position apparently developed the fewest gridiron leaders, only three schools choosing their captains from that position, Illinois being one.

Elections of college football captains for 1908 throughout the country held thus far have resulted as follows:

Pennsylvania—William Hollenback, fullback.
Harvard—Francis H. Burr, tackle.
Princeton—Eddie Dillon, quarterback.
Carlisle Indians—Emil Wauseka, tackle.
Chicago—Walter Steffen, quarterback.
Michigan—A. G. Schulz, center.
Vanderbilt—Sam Costen, quarterback.
West Point—Wallace Philoon, center.
Annapolis—Jerry W. Northcroft, tackle.
Holy Cross—Dan J. Driggs.
Penn State—McCleary, halfback.
Oberlin—Houser.
Hampden-Syndney—Fleming, end.
Virginia M. I.—Bullet Poague.
North Carolina—George C. Thomas, end.
Georgetown—Ed Miller, end.
Susquehanna—Charles L. Myers, halfback.
Washington and Jefferson—Don P. Wimberly, halfback.
Hanford—George S. Bard, halfback.
Fordham—Leo Fitzpatrick, tackle.
Virginia—William C. Glott, center.
St. Johns—James H. Bosley, quarterback.
Dickinson—Charles Harry, tackle.
Swarthmore—Harry J. O'Brien, quarterback.
Lafayette—Andy M. Chalmers, fullback.
Lehigh—Garrett DeF. Eples, halfback.
Colgate—Robert Whalen, halfback.
Syracuse—Frank Horr, tackle.
New York—George A. Young, end.
Wesleyan — Maurice A. Hammond, tackle.
Brown—John W. Mayhew, halfback.
Maine—Harrison P. Higgins, halfback.
Trinity—Arthur B. Henshaw.
Bowdoin—Thomas C. Cummins, tackle.
Dartmouth—George F. Kennedy, end.
Williams—Gilbert L. Morse, guard.
Tufts—Vincent Shenley.
New Hampshire—C. H. Wilkins, halfback.
Massachusetts "Aggies"—H. W. Turner, end.
Phillips-Andover—Earl A. Rosindale.
Phillips-Exeter—John T. Thomas, end.
Bates—Isaac Cockaran, center.
Springfield T. S.—Chester Briggs, center.
Colby—Ralph Good, halfback.
Notre Dame—Harry Miller, center.
Illinois—F. C. Van Hook, guard.
Washington (St. Louis) — Fred Bock, tackle.
Drake—Bert McCoy, halfback.
Iowa—Chick Kirk, halfback.
Oliver—Thomas, end.
Marquette—C. Wright, quarterback.
Washington—Fred Tegtmeier, center.
Columbia (Portland)—Dean Walker, fullback.
Kansas — Urbin R. Angney, quarterback.
Oklahoma—Key Wolf, tackle.
Grinnell—George Ferguson, center.
Arkansas—Billy Nelson.
Sewanee—L. Markley, fullback.
Georgia—De Lapierre, tackle.
Georgia "Tech."—Chip Roberts, quarterback.
Tennessee—James W. Leach, halfback.
Auburn (Ga.)—Tom McLufe, quarterback.
Occidental (Cal.)—Ev. Wilman, tackle.
Stanford—D. P. Crawford, tackle.
Western Reserve—N. V. Portmann.

SAN FRANCISCO SEEMS HORSE CRAZY

Betting Unusually Heavy Because There Has Been But One Heavy Track In Twenty-six Days.

TWENTY-SIX straight days of racing, with one but real heavy track in that period, explains the remarkable time being made by the horses at Oakland, says a special from San Francisco.

For instance, trainers and handicappers back East cannot believe that Rapid Water was able Saturday, November 30, in the Fruitvale Handicap, to run a mile and 100 yards in 1:44 1-5, or just two-fifths of a second faster than the world's record, held jointly by "Pittsburg Phil's" Grand Opera and Ananias, a California colt.

At the Harlem course, Chicago, Grand Opera ran the distance in that time, while February 15, 1905, here at Oakland, Ananias surprised the close students of racing form by showing an exactly similar performance under 110 pounds. Rapid Water packed 114 pounds, and won galloping for "Marvelous" Miller by two lengths.

* * *

Would Be Snap For Roseben.

The son of Rapallo—Water Girl could have done it in 1:43½. "If Rapid Water can run like that, why, Roseben would run half a mile in nothing out there in California," writes a nonplussed follower of the local winter game from Washington.

Be that as it may, Roseben's handlers would find the fastest course in the country here when it is dry and ready. A summer of careful treatment from Superintendent Jim Grant, a clever man with the harrows and scrapers, with a long term of clear weather, has brought the Oakland footing to the speed of either Brighton Beach or Belmont Park.

The horses haven't improved to any great degree. It's the track which has taken on speed and elasticity. Hence the handlers of the "dope" away back in the handbooks and rooms around Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Hot Springs and Washington shouldn't overrate the horses because of the wonderfully fast time being made every day.

* * *

Hildreth Starting To Win.

The off-the-ground handicappers used to do that when Belmont Park's straightaway began to settle and liven up. For a while no one could understand the new-found speed displayed by Klamesha, Roseben and Oxford. Don't make the same mistake in sizing up the Oakland fields. Rapid Water is no better or no worse than when he raced at top form about the New York courses.

Of the Western horses, Frank Nugent, a three-year-old sprinter; Gemmel, Johnny Lyons and Sugar Maid are about the best, though there are quite a number of the "jungle" equines to be uncovered yet.

Sam Hildreth is just getting his winning legs. For a while "Dick" Carman, the rough-toss gambler with a New York society prestige, had things all his own way. Scarcely a day but he was first and second in the big race of the day, with one of the fill-in events as an added source of revenue.

Now a change is coming about. Hildreth has started to win. Before the winter is out Tony Faust will be beating the best in the Carman barn.

* * *

'Frisco Is Horse Crazy.

Forty books operated here Christmas afternoon last year. This was the high mark up to to-day when forty-two bookmakers of all degrees, field, combination and regular, cut in for business.

This is a record for California, showing as it does the tremendous zest of the game we are now enjoying. Despite the talk of "tight money," there is plenty of gold for the horse roulette in this part of the country.

Never before was 'Frisco so wrapped up in racing as to-day. Everybody is concerned in racing. The daily attendance runs to about 3,500, and as many as 15,000 enthusiasts saw Rapid Water win the Thanksgiving Day Handicap. A good Saturday crowd brings out 10,000 persons.

Talk about Oakland's game being brisk last winter, it is even more so just now. After the holidays the ring itself will scarcely accommodate the number of bookmakers desirous of mixing in the play. Californians like to "roll 'em."

* * *

The Winners and Losers.

Joe Gunichon, of Latonia, is one of the sweet winners in the past week, while Joe Harlan is reported a star loser. Harlan trifled with a lot of the play from R. F. Carman. Rifleman sewed him up, while Carman's take-off to Acrobat recently was from the Harlan money pile.

"Billy" Engstrom is taking big money, while Charley Bowman, "Miley" Preston, Johnny Lyons, Frank Bain, George Lindon, Phil Hamill, "Bill" Jackman, Jim Lawler, Johnny Coleman, "Sam" Shaen, Ed Soule, Froelich & Miller, George Lewisohn and "Willie" Applegate are mixing in the fastest play.

Everything considered, Oakland is the winter booking paradise.

Make USEFUL Gifts

White Rubber Coats

For Children.

For boys and girls two to ten years old; made of fine, pure white washable rubber; very stylish and serviceable. Coats $5, hoods to match at $1.

Santa Claus,

Rough Rider, Police and Indian Suits at $1 to $2.50. Kids go wild over them. If you want to hear your's whoop Christmas morning have some of these on hand.

Levy's Third & Market

If you can't come send mail order.

SEMINARY BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL TO-DAY.

COOPER GATEWAY AND HARBISON CHAPEL TWO MEMORIALS.

EXERCISES TO BE INTERESTING

At 3 o'clock this afternoon interesting services will be held at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, First street and Broadway. The first event of interest will be the dedication of the beautiful gateway, which is a memorial to John Thomas Cooper, a member of the Warren Memorial church, who was one of the early and liberal friends of the seminary. The gateway was provided for by a generous contribution of Mr. Cooper before his death, supplemented by contributions of his sisters, Mrs. Annie M. Parker and the Misses Emma and Carrie Cooper.

Following this will be the unveiling of the tablet of the Mary Richardson Belknap Refectory. This building was provided for by the gifts of Mrs. Belknap and Miss Lucy Belknap, of the Warren Memorial church. The refectory has a very high ceiling and presents a beautiful interior, and is furnished in mission style.

After this the Harbison Memorial Chapel will be dedicated. The services will be held in the chapel and will be simple, yet in keeping with such an occasion. An anthem will be sung by a volunteer choir led by John P. Grant, leader of the Warren Memorial choir. A communion service will then be presented from Mr. and Mrs. John C. Benedict, of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church, in memory of their son, W. R. Benedict.

In the dedication of the chapel Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, chairman of the Building Committee, will turn over the keys of the building to Dr. Blayney, president of the Board of Directors, who will present them to Dr. C. K. Crawford, chairman of the faculty. The address of the occasion will then be delivered by Dr. Charles R. Hemphill, which will be followed by the prayer of dedication by Dr. Egbert W. Smith. The doxology will be sung and the benediction will be pronounced by Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of the Baptist Seminary.

The chapel is the gift of Mrs. Alexander McLennan, of Louisville, as a memorial of her father, John J. Harbison. Mr. Harbison was for a great many years an elder in the Second Presbyterian church and a director of the seminary from its establishment in Louisville. The chapel with its furnishings and decoration is of rare beauty, and excites the admiration of all who have seen it. A special feature is the memorial window, which is a fine example of the artistic taste and finished work of the Lambs, of New York. It represents St. John, the Evangelist, on the Isle of Patmos, receiving the Revelation. The window is the gift of Mr. Harbison's grandchildren, John Harbison, Misses Isabel and Elise McLennan.

The services will be open to the public, and friends of the seminary are very cordially invited to be present.

MR. NEVIN NOT DISPOSED TO WORK AGAINST HIMSELF.

Fiscal Court Committee Calls No More Witnesses and Adjourns Its Inquiry.

The committee of the Fiscal Court yesterday afternoon met to hear further proof in the inquiry into the office of Road Supervisor, now held by Joseph Nevin. When the committeemen asked Judge Walter P. Lincoln, representing Mr. Nevin, if he had any witnesses to put on, they received a negative response. Judge Lincoln stated that there were witnesses present who could testify in the affair, but that Mr. Nevin did not propose to put them on the stand at his expense when the committee had been instructed by the Fiscal Court to investigate the matter.

Judge Lincoln took the position that it was not Mr. Nevin's business to get evidence up for the committee, which was supposed to be trying to inform itself on all sides of the question. Judge Lincoln said further that when some definite charge had been made against his client he would answer it, but not until then. The committee concluded that it had heard all the evidence it wished on the subject and adjourned.

Low Holiday Rates Via the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Round-trip holiday excursion tickets will be sold via the Louisville and Nashville railroad to all points within the territory of the Southeastern Passenger Association at one and one-third fare for the round trip plus 25 cents, such tickets being on sale December 29 to 25 inclusive; December 30 and 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908, good returning to January 6 inclusive. The round-trip rate to Cincinnati will be $5.10, and to Covington or Newport $4.60; such tickets being sold on December 24, 25 and 31, 1907, and January 1, 1908, good returning to January 6 inclusive. City ticket office, 410 Fourth avenue. Phones 258.

Brick Makers Incorporate.

The Hydraulic Brick Company filed a charter with a capitalization of $350,000, divided into shares of $10 each, and a maximum debt limited to two-thirds of its capital stock. The company was formerly incorporated in New Jersey. The incorporators, each of whom is given as holding ten shares, are Charles J. Doherty, Donald McDonald, George W. Boone, Walter S. Adams, H. Dumesnil, A. Dumesnil and Louis Wymond.

WILL TEST LAW

Circuit Clerk Weller Takes Issue With Auditor.

DISPUTE AS TO DIVISION OF CERTAIN FEES.

NO WILL LEFT BY CHARLES E. LEMMON.

CAMPBELL CASE IS PASSED.

A difference in the construction of the law regulating the State's share of the revenue received from the Circuit Clerk's office is the cause of the apparent discrepancy between the books of the Circuit Clerk and the figures arrived at by Henry B. Hines, the State Inspector and Examiner, in his examination of that official's books. Mr. Hines' report has been made to the Auditor at Frankfort, but so far no announcement of the result has been given out. It is known, however, that there is nothing unusual in its contents.

When W. L. Weller, Jr., Circuit Clerk, ascertained from Mr. Hines' statement just what the Auditor claimed, a check was sent covering the amount in controversy.

According to the State law the Circuit Clerk is allowed 5 per cent. as a commission for the collection of the tax on suits, fines and forfeitures and jury fees. This has amounted in Mr. Weller's term so far to $4,685.89. Mr. Weller takes the position that as the law expressly allows him the 5 per cent. as a commission that the office is entitled to the whole sum. However, the fee law relating to counties having cities of the first class, which, of course, means Jefferson county alone, also directs that 25 per cent. of all the revenues of the Circuit Clerk's office shall be paid to the State, this being one of Jefferson county's contributions toward the pauper counties who are unable to pay in full for their local establishments.

The Auditor has always ruled that as this 5 per cent., though it is allowed by State law expressly, is part of the revenues of the Circuit Clerk's office and therefore should be made to yield its 25 per cent. pro rata. Under this regulation the Circuit Clerk always sent the full sum realized on fines and forfeitures, jury fees and suit taxes to Frankfort, after which the Auditor took out 5 per cent. and returned it to the Circuit Clerk. Then the Circuit Clerk was expected to return this 5 per cent. to the Auditor as part of his revenue, and after that official had cut it down one-fourth he returned it to the Clerk.

Mr. Weller says that this is not the meaning of the law, and when the new State administration has gotten into office and straightened out he proposes to take the matter up. He may later appeal to the courts.

Mr. Weller stated further that during his incumbency the salaries of himself and deputies have fallen behind $18,000, though he expects to pay out in full by the end of his term. The salaries so far paid out in the Weller regime amount to $77,000. Collections in court costs are notoriously slow and for this reason salaries are slow in catching up.

Murder Case Goes Over.

The case of Fred Campbell, the eighteen-year-old boy who is charged with the murder of James Younger, on April 25, 1907, at Seventh and Main streets, was called for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but was continued until March 10, on motion of the Commonwealth. This move was made necessary by the absence of Alice Bishop, R. B. Chandler, Phil Kaltenthaler, Walter Simon, Dr. J. Borgman and I. Koster. The defendant and Younger were both employed at Bernheim Bros., and got into a quarrel during the morning. The shooting occurred at the noon hour. Campbell claims self-defense.

Two Wills Are Probated.

The following wills were probated yesterday in the County Court:

That of Henry Imorde, dated April 3, 1897, in which he gives all his property to his widow, Catherine Imorde, who is named executrix without bond.

That of Florence Wooley Campbell, dated September 18, 1907, in which she provides that one-third of the estate shall go to her son, Ralph Baird Campbell, and two-thirds to her daughter, Leonora Irene Campbell. No executor is named.

Charles Lemmon Died Intestate.

No will was left by Charles E. Lemmon, the well-known distiller, who died recently. At the request of his widow to the County Court Judge Peter yesterday appointed the Louisville Trust Company as administrator of the estate. W. H. Harrison, the attorney for the estate, said that while its value had not yet been ascertained it was believed to be considerable. A large portion of it consists of stock in the Old Times Distillery Company.

Report of Grand Jury.

The grand jury returned the following indictments yesterday, and adjourned until this morning:

Willful Murder—Ed Taylor and William Green.

Shooting at Without Wounding—C. W. Rowlett.

Malicious Cutting—James Booker.

Court Paragraphs.

—The Kentucky Title Company sued Andrew Eiler and others for $550 said to be due on a note.

—Robert B. Bledsoe sued the Tennant Land Company for $1,542, said to be due for breach on contract.

—George Krupp, for the German Insurance Bank, sued Margareth Kirchdorfer for $525, said to be due on a note.

—The administrator of W. W. Winburn sued the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge and Railroad Company for $25,000. The decedent was killed while in the defendant's employ as a brakeman.

—Lewis Barmore sued the Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies for $1,000 as damages said to have been done property of the plaintiff by a collision between two trains at Lyndon.

—Emma Schneider sued William Schneider for divorce and alimony at the rate of $15 a week, charging cruelty. The defendant conducts a fruit store at Seventh and Walnut streets and a clothing remodeling establishment at 406 Center street. They were married June 29, 1904.

APPENDICITIS FATAL TO ENGINEER FOR L. AND N.

Funeral services for William K. Cronin, who died at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital Sunday from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, will be held at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the home, 210 Ormsby avenue, and at 9 o'clock at St. Louis Bertrand's church. The burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

That he was stricken with the disease became apparent when Mr. Cronin was on duty in his engine on the L. and N. two weeks ago. An operation was decided upon and he was taken to the hospital. The operation took place the following day and improvement was noticed in his condition until Saturday when gastritis developed.

He was twenty-two years of age and a son of Alexander M. Cronin, night engineer at the Kenyon building. He is survived, besides his parents, by two brothers, A. M. Cronin, Jr., and Arthur Cronin, and four sisters, Mrs. I. M. Kline, of Texas, and Misses Bessie, Alice and Anna Cronin, of Louisville.

PATROLMAN ASKS WARRANT FOR "LID LIFTING" CASE.

Clarence Bitzer, Son of Peter Bitzer, Named As Defendant—Said To Have Left City.

Patrolman Thomas Chalk yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of Clarence Bitzer, son of Peter Bitzer, charging him with violating the Sunday-closing law. The patrolman alleges that he saw a woman coming from Bitzer's place, at Twelfth and Grayson streets, Sunday, and that she was at the time carrying a bottle of whisky said to have been purchased there.

At the office of the License Board it was said that charges had been preferred against Peter Bitzer by Chief of Police Haager on September 9, charging him with violation of the Sunday-closing law, and that his license had been revoked. Inquiry at Bitzer's place failed to disclose the person by whom it is being operated. The "clerk" in charge declared that Clarence Bitzer had left the city Sunday afternoon, refused to say in whose name the business was being operated, and declined to give his own name.

SUMMONS OF DEATH FOR MRS. J. HENRY LIEBENTHAL.

Mrs. J. Henry Liebenthal, one of the most widely known women in the city, died at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She had been in failing health for some time, but did not become seriously ill uptil last Thursday. Her death was due to uraemic poisoning and Bright's disease. Mrs. Liebenthal throughout her life had been active in church work, and her kindness will be remembered by many. Before her marriage she was Miss Anna R. Jones. She is survived by her father, husband, J. Henry Liebenthal and son, Leslie, twelve years. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Oakdale Methodist church, South Louisville.

DURING INVESTIGATIONS

NEGROES HELD AS SUSPECTS IN CANNON MURDER.

Charges of Disorderly Conduct Will Be Amended Should Connection With Killing Be Discovered.

Four of the negroes rounded up in the vicinity of Jackson and Roselane streets and held as suspects in connection with the murder of Patrolman Simeon Cannon were presented in the Police Court yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct, and their cases were continued until to-morrow. The police are invistigating the cases against them thoroughly, with a view to discover, if possible, any connection between them and the gang of negroes who are thought to have conspired to kill Patrolman Cannon. In the event of such a discovery, the charges against the negroes will be amended.

Those presented in court were George Crawford, Joe Smith, Edward Riesly and Randolph Smith, all of whom had been arrested by Patrolmen Morris and Chapman. James Harben, Will Jackson and Tom Brooker, who were similarly arrested but later released on bond, failed to answer when their names were called. Bench warrants and bond forfeitures were issued for them.

The case of James Johnson, the negro who was arrested on a murder charge shortly after the shooting, and who was wounded in the head by one of the bullets fired in the affray, was ordered passed until to-morrow, to permit of a fuller marshaling of evidence. He was held without bail. The case of Luther Roberts, the other negro arrested in connection with the case Saturday night, was also passed until Wednesday.

MEADE COUNTY MERCHANT FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Guston Business Man Acquiescent Defendant In Involuntary Proceedings.

Thurman Dowell, a merchant of Guston, Meade county, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court. He listed his liabilities at $8,676.95, which consist of open accounts owed to merchants in Louisville, Owensboro, Evansville and other cities. Most of the accounts are for small amounts. His assets are placed at $7,178.43. The assets consist of real estate valued at $3,450, a stock of goods valued at $1,760.28. The remainder of the assets consist of open accounts. Exemptions to the amount of $1,446 are claimed.

J. J. Hill, A. K. Hill and C. D. Hill yesterday filed a petition in the United States Court asking that D. S. Hill, a former merchant of Ceralvo, Ky., be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The defendant has consented to the proceeding.

The Scott Hardware Company, of Paducah, Ky., yesterday filed a response in the United States Court to the petition of the M. Hartley Company, of New York, which asked that the Paducah firm be declared a bankrupt. The response consented to the defendant in the action being adjudged a bankrupt.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

Cleanses the System Effectually; Dispels Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.

Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.

To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEGRO TEAMSTERS FOR CITY NOW LABELED AS A PRACTICAL JOKE

Thirty-three White Drivers Threatened To Strike and Colored Applicants Galore Applied For Positions.

Thirty-three drivers in the employ of the city, headed by Grover Cain, called on H. T. Crittenden, the newly appointed Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, early yesterday morning and demanded to know whether it was true the Board of Public Works had advertised for fifty colored drivers. They asserted that if such was the case they were on strike, as they would not work with negroes. Mr. Crittenden assured the men that the advertisement had been ordered by some irresponsible person, and that the board had no intention of substituting colored drivers for those already in the employ of the city.

"That advertisement was a Democratic joke," he informed the spokesman of the drivers, whereupon they all expressed a willingness to return to work and left.

No less than 300 negroes applied to Mr. Crittenden yesterday for positions as drivers. They all approached him with the statement that they had seen in the papers an advertisement calling for fifty colored drivers, and that they wanted the places. Each avowed himself a staunch Republican and declared he had never voted the Democratic ticket in his life.

Each colored applicant, upon being informed that the advertisement was a joke and that there was no place for negroes among drivers employed by the city, scowled darkly and left the presence of the Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department muttering. Many of them declared that some recognition should be given the negroes by the present Republican Administration, and threw out vague hints about voting the Democratic ticket at next election to get even.

One of the clerks in the office of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday afternoon that he had seen more negroes that day than had been his lot before in a long while.

"They saw that advertisement in the papers," he said, "and each man that entered was sure he would get a job. When informed differently it did not put him in a very good humor."

MATERIAL AID FOR ALL ILL OF TUBERCULOSIS

FURNISHED BY WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO STATE SOCIETY.

JANUARY EXHIBIT WILL HELP EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

MUCH IS EXPECTED FROM IT.

With the coming on of colder weather many cases of tuberculosis have been discovered in the city, the victims of which have almost no food and clothing insufficient to keep even a healthy person warm. A great many of these cases have been referred to the Kentucky Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which furnishes them medical attention. This association has had some difficulty in caring for the other needs of these patients, but has been able to get a number of them cared for by other charitable institutions of the city. A Woman's Auxiliary Board has just been organized and is beginning to assist in this work by furnishing articles of clothing and bedding, which are distributed among those patients who need them most. In a number of cases which have come to the attention of the medical staff of the association, tuberculosis was doubtless brought on by exposure from insufficient clothing and lack of proper nourishment.

When there is such a great need for education along these lines, the exhibit to be brought here just after the holidays will go far. For through such a medium hundreds may be educated in a day in regard to the great problem where at other times only individuals are taught the necessity of well-regulated hygienic living. The National Tuberculosis Exhibition has just left Jamestown, Va., and is now being shown in Richmond, Va., from which point it will come to this city. It will open here for two weeks, and the management expects a very large attendance, which its experience in other cities has shown to be far above expectation. The smallest numbers which the exhibition has yet known was during its stay at San Antonio, Tex., where the average daily attendance was 1,000.

On the opening day of the exhibition a meeting of all the County Health Officers of the State will be held here to co-operate in the work, and the Kentucky State Medical Association will also give its support during the two weeks following. Meetings will be held in various cities throughout the State during that period to discuss the subject of tuberculosis and the present methods of combatting it, which will be a long step forward in medical effort in this State.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association expects in the next few months, through its efforts, to have every case of tuberculosis in Louisville registered and to provide thorough fumigation for every apartment occupied by such patients. The anti-spitting ordinance, they assert, has not as yet been enforced, evidence of which may be found every day on every street and in almost every street car.

A committee of prominent physicians has been very active in the sanitary inspection of tenements and factories, giving special attention to those factories manufacturing food products. Through their efforts several cases of tuberculosis were discovered, which were almost immediately removed to the country and the houses thoroughly fumigated. Wherever unsanitary conditions have been found they have made recommendations for improvement, which were gladly complied with in every case by the management of these factories. This group of physicians has done much to better surroundings of factory workers throughout the city in which effort it has had the hearty co-operation of Dr. M. K. Allen and Dr. Vernon Robins on behalf of the city.

FLAG DIDN'T FLY OVER CITY HALL YESTERDAY.

Spanish-War Veterans Say They Made Request of Mayor Grinstead.

The officers of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association are "sore" because the flag was not displayed over the City Hall yesterday, after a request had been made for it. The flag was displayed by numerous business houses and others in observance of the departure of the Pacific fleet.

The following is a card given out last night:

On behalf of the United Spanish War veterans, and more especially those who live in and about the three Falls cities, we desire, as a token of our appreciation for the patriotic demonstration on the part of the many citizens who to-day raised the flag in honor of our boys of the great fleet, which steamed from Hampton Roads on its long voyage to the Pacific, to give expression of our most sincere thanks.

In the central part of the city, within a radius of a few squares, the flag was displayed over all of the most important buildings. Special mention is due the following: The Galt House, The Seelbach, the Old Inn, the Louisville Trust Company, Columbia building, American National Bank, Board of Trade, Jas. Clark, Jr. & Co., German Insurance Bank, Union National Bank, Carter Dry Goods Company, Stewart Dry Goods Company, Hopkins' Theater, Spencerian Business College, the Armory and Customhouse.

The City Hall was conspicuous for the absence of the flag. Although the flag is usually displayed above the city executive building, and the Mayor had been requested to raise the flag to-day, for some reason this was not done, which fact occasioned much comment from citizens and veterans, who observed with pride the flag flying in all parts of the city.

Again thanking those who responded to the request made by Gen. Walter S. Hale, commander-in-chief U. S. W. V., in his circular issued December 2, and which was compiled with in every city in the United States, we are, very truly,

HENRY BAAS,
Chief Signal Officer.
J. REGINALD CLEMENTS,
Adjutant U. S. W. V.

December 16, 1907.

HERMAN F. LOCHNER A DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK

REPUBLICAN WAS CITY BUYER UNDER MAYOR TODD.

FIRST OF OLD GUARD TO RECEIVE RECOGNITION.

HIS SALARY TO BE $3,000.

Mark H. Gabhart, County Clerk, yesterday announced the appointment of Herman F. Lochner as clerk of the Fiscal Court. He will assume his duties immediately. Mr. Lochner has taken a prominent part in Republican politics for a number of years. In the administration of George D. Todd he held the important office of City Buyer. Mr. Gabhart's appointment is a recognition of one of the Todd old guard who, on the whole, since their day at the City Hall have gotten more kicks than halfpennies out of the political game.

Mr. Gabhart says that he selected Mr. Lochner both for his party standing and his special ability to fill the difficult task of clerking for the Fiscal Court. Mr. Lochner has for some years been cashier of the Omaha Packing Company, and has been recognized by that concern as one of its most valued employes. However, the $3,000 which the Fiscal Court agreed to allow Mr. Gabhart for the services of a competent man was sufficiently attractive to tempt Mr. Lochner to give up commercial pursuits for the strenuous life of politics once more.

GIFFORD GETS BONDSMEN

REPUBLICAN CITY TREASURER-ELECT CAN ASSUME DUTIES.

Had Much Difficulty In Finding Bondsmen To Go Surety For Him For An Unlimited Amount.

Harley N. Gifford, who more than a month ago was elected to the office of City Treasurer, has at last been successful in giving bond for the faithful performance of his duties. The bond is for an unlimited amount, and those who are on it are Charles D. Gates, C. C. Mengel, C. Stege and C. C. Stoll. These men, in turn, are assured against loss in the sum of $200,000 by the Title Guarantee and Surety Company, of Scranton, Pa. The bond was filed yesterday with the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen and will be introduced into the General Council for approval at the meeting of that body to be held to-night. The bond was approved yesterday by the Mayor and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Gifford by T. Grant Slaughter, a Notary Public, but Mr. Gifford cannot assume charge of the office until after his bond has been approved by the General Council to-night.

For more than five weeks Mr. Gifford has been working day and night in order to find men who were willing to go his bond for an unlimited amount. One of the charter provisions is that the City Treasurer shall furnish bond for an unlimited sum before he takes charge of his office. The fact that bonding companies are no longer permitted to become surety for an unlimited amount of money made Mr. Gifford's task a most difficult one. During the entire time that he has been unable to qualify the office of City Treasurer has been occupied by Harry Wirgman, who was appointed to the office and qualified under former Mayor Bingham.

JOHN COLYER MISSING SINCE FRIDAY EVENING.

Jeffersontown Farmer Came To Louisville To Do Marketing—Last Seen At Livery Stable.

John Colyer, twenty-two years of age, a farmer living at Jeffersontown, Ky., was reported to the police yesterday afternoon to be missing from his home since Friday evening. At that time he left home in a light spring wagon, intending to come to Louisville for marketing purposes. He was last seen at Levi's stable, at Floyd and Jefferson streets, at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. At that time he drove a light spring wagon, to which was hitched a dark mule.

Mr. Coyler is five feet and six inches in height, heavily built, fair in complexion and has black hair and blue eyes. Information as to his whereabouts should be sent to police headquarters or to the wife, Mrs. J. H. Coryel, at Jeffersontown.

OPEN DOOR ALL THAT SAVED LIFE OF WILLIAM LOFTEN.

An open closet door swinging just in front of his head saved William Loften from being shot at his home, 3114 Fifth street, yesterday morning. It did not save Charles M. Litsey, who fired the shot, from being fined $4 in the Police Court for shooting inside the city limits. Litsey, who was arrested by Patrolman Zell on complaint of Loften, said that the revolver had been discharged accidentally, but Loften is said to have complained to the patrolman that the bullet was fired by Litsey in target practice. The ball crashed through Loften's house and imbedded itself in the edge of an open closet door behind which Loften was seated. Had the door been closed, as it usually was, the bullet would have struck Loften in the head.

To Talk On Foreign Missions.

Dr. S. J. Porter, field secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond, Va., will speak on the subject of Foreign Missions at the Clifton Baptist church to-morrow night.

California Limited

No other Limited Train to California

provides Fred Harvey meals,
A Pullman to Grand Canyon of Arizona,
And is under one management all the way.

The California Limited is also the only train to Southern California, via any line, for exclusively first-class travel.

It runs over shortest line from Chicago.

All the way

Daily, the year 'round, Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. New compartment and drawing-room Pullmans; also observation sleeper (with ladies' parlor), and a buffet club car. Dustless tracks, Garland ventilators and block signal protection. Reserve your accommodations early.

For booklets of train and trip, address F. G. Burnett, Gen. Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 209 Traction Building, Cincinnati.

Santa Fe



California Limited at Laguna Indian pueblo, N.M.

Tone and Touch DE PACHMANN says

"The Baldwin Piano

has a tone and touch LIKE NO OTHER. It is a MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT. I play two recitals on it with less fatigue than one on any other piano I have ever used."

We invite inspection, comparison and expert criticism.

Considering the QUALITY they are NOT COSTLY.

Sold by the makers,

D. H. Baldwin & Co.

529-531 Fourth Avenue.

A Choice Box of **Cut Flowers** Or a beautiful **PLANT** Makes a most acceptable **CHRISTMAS GIFT**

Let me have your order early

AUG. R. BAUMER, FLORIST,

Masonic Temple, Fourth and Chest. BOTH PHONES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS.

MULLOY The Coffee Roaster

For Family Trade.

3 lbs. MOCHA and JAVA $1.00

You get it direct from my roaster to your home.

Try one order by Home phone 1323 You will like it.

John M. Mulloy

214 WEST MARKET.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Primble Knives and Forks	$ 1.50
Aluminum Teaspoons, per set	$ .50
Brass Cuspidores	$ .75
Acme Wash Machines	$ 9.00
Majestic Wash Machines	$ 6.00
Perfection Wash Machines	$ 2.50
Bench Wringers	$ 4.00
Nut Picks and Crack, per set	$ .25
Fine Coffee Pots	$ .75
Gas Heaters	$ 1.00
Coal Oil Heaters	$ 2.50
Quick Meal Gas Ranges	$14.50
Airtight Heaters as low as	$ 4.50
Coal Ranges as low as	$16.00
Brass Bird Cages	$ 1.25
Fine Carving Sets	$ 1.50
Coal Vases	$ 1.50

GEHER & SON,

217 WEST MARKET STREET. Near Second.

The Whisky Craze

Daily numbers its victims by the thousands. Every victim of this appetite would gladly quit if some one would show the way or produce the cure.

A cure has been found, pleasant to take, painless, harmless. The victim can administer it himself, in the privacy of his own home, no one else being the wiser. Three to four weeks produces a new, healthy man out of what was called a wreck.

Full particulars privately furnished by addressing

Lemoine Chemical Co.

227 SPRING STREET.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, - - IND.

Southern Railway

SHORTEST LINE TO

St. Louis, Evansville And the West.

DIRECT LINE TO

Chattanooga, Atlanta, Knoxville And All FLORIDA

Winter Resorts.

TICKET OFFICES

234 Fourth Avenue and Seventh Street Depot.



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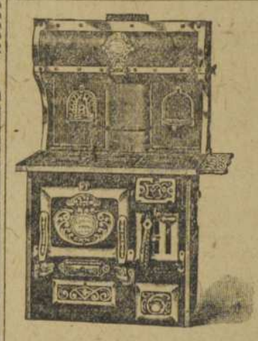
LIGHT, STRONG, SAFE.

GRIPS SHAFT PERFECTLY EASILY APPLIED.

Will not shrink, warp or burn. Usual sizes in stock.

Complete Line of Supplies for Mills Mines and Factories.

Branch House, New Orleans, La. The Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co. Louisville, Ky. INCORPORATED



"Economist"

Stoves and Ranges are the highest grade of Stoves and Ranges made, and are fully guaranteed.

Ask your dealers for them and have no other.

We also make a full line of Airtight and Open-front Heating Stoves, Mantels, Grates and Fireplace Furniture.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.

Incorporated.

1939 to 1951 Portland Ave.

WHOLESALE ONLY. LOUISVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

THE WAY TO GO

Louisville To Indianapolis

And All Intermediate Points.

Indianapolis & Louisville Traction Co.

LOW RATES—SPEED—COMFORT—SAFETY.

DEPOT—THIRD STREET, BET. WALNUT AND GREEN

SEE PUBLISHED TIME-TABLES.

FOX RIDGE COAL

$16 Per 100 Bushels

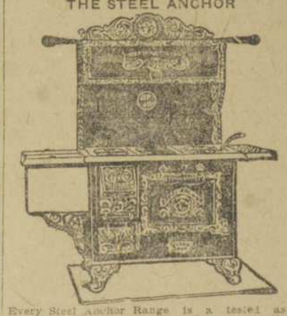
One favor we want to ask of you, and that is: Read our advertisements, because in them we tell exactly what FOX RIDGE is and what it will do.

Scanlon Coal Company.

(Incorporated)

Only Local Dealers Handling Original Straight Creek.

THE STEEL ANCHOR



Every Steel Anchor Range is a tested assemblage of tested parts. Years of undisturbed satisfaction. Quick, durable, ornamental. Remember, the pipe is forever out of the way and out of sight. Ask your dealer.

ANCHOR STOVE & RANGE CO. (Incorporated.)

Useful Gifts AT GREENE'S

425-429 East Market

CHAIRS, RUGS, DINING TABLES, CHINA CLOSETS, SIDEBOARDS, ETC.

Cash or Payments

The time-tried remedy for colds and la grippe—Wintersmith's Tonic.

For forty years Wintersmith's Tonic has been before the public.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

(DAILY AND SUNDAY)

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

(EVERY WEEK-DAY AFTERNOON)

Louisville's Representative Newspapers

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL is up-to-date in everything; prints all the news as it develops; the best market reports—the best of everything—ten to sixteen pages daily. THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL consists of from forty to sixty pages, with a handsomely-illustrated sixteen-page Magazine.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES is conceded the best Afternoon Newspaper in the South or West. It is up-to-the-minute in everything. Four to six editions every day. The Six O'clock Sporting Edition sweeps the field.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THESE REAL NEWSPAPERS.



WINTERSMITH'S

CHILL TONIC

CURES

CHILLS AND MALARIA

ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

IS BETTER THAN QUININE AND PLEASANT TO TAKE

50c AND $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ask your Druggist for it. If he cannot supply you send price to Arthur Peter & Co., General Agents, Louisville, Ky. It will be sent by express prepaid.

REDSKINS DYING

Can't Stand "Civilized" Ways of the White Men.

SAME OLD STORY IN NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

CONSUMPTION CARRIES OFF A NUMBER OF THEM.

VIRILE PURSUITS ABANDONED.

Arthur L. Card, who lives at Sherlock, on the Nisqually river, near the Nisqually Indian reservation, says there are not more than fifty or sixty Indians left on the reservation, and their numbers are fast growing less, says a Tacoma special to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"When I went out to Sherlock about ten years ago," said he to-day, "the reservation contained about 200 Indians. At the present rate of depletion it will soon be empty of its red tenants. It is simply the old story of the Indians absorbing the white man's bad habits and ignoring his good qualities. Alcoholism is the medium that has killed off the most of the Nisqually tribe. The Indians now remaining there are practically all addicted to drinking. Consumption also carries off a large number of them. They live like the whites in houses, but do not understand the utility of ventilation. The Nisquallies are also great coffee drinkers, and they make their coffee very strong.

"The constitution of the Nisquallies, from the observations I have made, shows no resistive power against the inroads of stimulants and narcotics. It takes but little whisky to put the Indian in the gutter.

"From the earliest days of their savagery the untold generations of our Puget Sound Indians have been living on fish and game, with but little vegetable or berry food blended. The demand for a meat diet, with cold, clear water for drinking purposes, made up their food. The sudden change within a generation from this food to white flour, potatoes and other starchy foods, with black, strong coffee as a drink, essentially predisposes the Indian to disease.

"Then, also, the Indian is robbed of the hazards of the chase with its vigorous exercise, and the coincident stimulating nerve tonic of healthful excitement. This was what did much to keep alive the virility of the race, and the coming of civilization has taken it away. Even the fishing grounds of the Indians are now a thing of the past. Peter Miller, an old sage of the Nisqually tribe, who died about a year ago, and whose Indian name I never learned, one day, in a long lament of the evil times that had fallen upon the Indians of to-day, told me what kept the Indians of his younger days brave, healthful, fleet of foot, self-reliant and hardy.

"The old man placed the hunting and fishing proclivities of the Indians as the first factors. All the game, he declared, had now been run out of the country by the whites, and there was nothing for the Indians to do but to stay at home, varying the monotony of life by once in a while working a few days at a sawmill to get sufficient money to buy a sack of flour and a few pounds of coffee.

"The Nisqually tribe has no chief. The patriarch of the tribe is probably Henry Miller, an Indian Presbyterian preacher. He is a brother of Peter Miller, and is a man of sound judgment and considerable character. The Indians listen to him, and his word on the reservation is practically law."

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Dec. 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 45¾@44c; sales 882 casks; receipts 1,720; shipments 31. Rosin firm; sales 1,757 bbls.; receipts 3,480; shipments 3,068; stock 119,802; A, B and C $2.75; D and E $3.05; F $3.05@3.15; G $3.07½@3.15; H $3.15; I $3.8?; K $4.15; M $5.25; N $6.15; window glass $6.25; water white $6.50.

Wilmington, Dec. 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 43c; receipts 42 casks. Rosin steady at $2.70; receipts 111 bbls. Tar steady at $1.40; receipts 121 bbls. Crude turpentine firm at $2, $3 and $3; receipts 84 bbls.

Charleston, Dec. 16.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

WATERMARKS

Their Discovery Centuries Ago Due To Accident.

FIRST REGARDED AS BLEMISH TO THE PAPER.

NOW OF GREAT VALUE IN PREVENTING FRAUDS.

ON ALL ENGLAND'S STAMPS.

The discovery of the watermark was the result of an accident—probably a thousand years ago, says the London Answers. Parchment was then made of vegetable pulp, which was poured in liquid state into a sieve; the water dripped out from below, and the thin layer of pulp that remained was pressed and dried. When dry it was found to bear upon it the marks of the fibre that composed the bottom of the sieve.

These fibres seem to have been twisted reeds, and the mark they left on the parchment took the form of wide lines running across diagonally. In those days the watermark was regarded as a blemish, since the fibre was thick and coarse, and the deep impression made on the paper proved a drawback in writing. The quill of the scribe found many a yawning gap to cross on the surface of the manuscript—"switchback scripture" it has been termed. But when wire was substituted for fibre in the sieve, the lines of the watermark grew thinner and less conspicuous.

The possibilities of the usefulness of the watermark became apparent by degrees. It was first found to be of service in preventing the forgery of books and manuscripts; many a bogus copy of a rare work has been detected because the counterfeiter failed to take into account the watermarks of the original. The watermark of many a precious manuscript in the world's museums is alike its glory and its safeguard. And in the sphere of banknotes and paper money everywhere the watermark is most useful in protecting the notes from imitation.

The term "watermark" is in reality a misnomer, since the mark is actually produced by wire. Wire is fashioned into the desired pattern, figure, or lettering; this is inserted beneath the sheet in the last stages of its manufacture, and while the paper is still capable of receiving the impression, and the wire device stamps itself into the sheet. Ordinary notepaper, held up to the light, reveals hundreds of parallel lines running up and down, betraying the fact that the paper was made on a wire foundation; to this the paper owes its smoothness and its even texture.

In the manufacture of postage stamps the watermark is of immense advantage as a safeguard. The wires that produce the marks are kept strictly under lock and key; they are brought out only when wanted, and an inspector keeps an eye on them till their task is done, when they are at once locked up again. The stamps go out in thousands of sheets to all parts of the Empire; in some of the colonies—India, for example—there are natives clever enough to produce excellent imitations of everything about a stamp save the watermark.

Watermarks on old postage stamps are not always decipherable at first sight; but, as a general rule, they can be made visible by having a little highly rectified benzine poured over their surfaces.

Few purchasers of stamps, with the exception of philatelists, seem to be aware that there is any watermark at all on English stamps; the assistant at a local post-office in Kent confessed he had never noticed one, and he is not alone in his indifference. Yet there has been a watermark on British stamps ever since their introduction in 1840.

The watermarks of some stamps are not always true watermarks. They are sometimes impressed after manufacture—as, for example, in the 1862 stamps of Switzerland.

In the Soudan the stamps were until recently watermarked with a Maltese cross, but the natives being chiefly Mohammedans objected to any form of the Christian cross appearing on their stamps, and last year the device was changed to the Turkish crescent and stars. In this little incident is shown the tact and the wisdom of British rule. The authorities were not at all averse to adopting a foreign symbol if by so doing the natives under their supervision were rendered more contented.

MOST DECIDED

Say Detectives About the "Hand Book" Atmosphere.

MAKE RAIDS ON THREE ALLEGED POOLROOMS.

OVER SEVENTY-FIVE MEN ARE FLUSHED BY OFFICERS.

MANY NAMES ON RECORD.

Under instructions from Chief of Police Haager and Chief of Detectives Maher four squads of detectives, four men in each squad, made simultaneous raids upon three suspected poolrooms yesterday afternoon. The places raided were the rooms above Michael Quinn's saloon, 315 Third avenue; Nevitt's Hotel, 523 West Market street, and Frank Isert's saloon, at Third avenue and Market street. Although no evidence of gambling was taken at any of the places, the detectives say there was a decided "hand-book" atmosphere in each case, and over seventy-five men wer found in the three rooms, some of whom, in their haste to escape, climbed out of the windows in the back of the second floor, while others fled to the roof or hid in the attics. Detectives Speed, Kimble, Harding, Black, Ross, Zimmerman, Moran, Ahern, Forstman, White, Sexton and Brown, who made the raids, took the names of most of the men present, together with their addresses, and it was stated by Chief of Police Haager last night that all would be called as witnesses before the grand jury when the cases against the alleged proprietors of the rooms are turned over to that body for investigation.

* * *

Only Playing "Push Pins."

At the alleged poolroom above Quinn's saloon, Detectives Zimmerman, Moran, Ahern and Sexton found forty-five men, who—as many of them as remained after the first exits through the windows—insisted that they had been playing "push pins." In the room were found four tables, seventeen chairs and one telephone. No other evidence of violation of the law was discovered, thus making it probable, according to the police, that if any game of chance was carried on it was managed by word of mouth and the help of the telephone. The following names, together with the addresses of the men, were taken at this place:

* * *

Names Taken At Quinn's Place.

John Carter, John Keefe, William Hollinger, Frank Hufling, Ed Shelley, Ed Johnson, William Clark, William Martin, Henry Fredericks, "Spitting Dick," Fred Myers, Sam Webb, James Kelly, Charles Wilson, R. L. Graves, H. E. Allen, E. Whitehead, George Richards, C. H. Roth, R. W. White, Fred Miller, Ed Barrett, George Bush, John Childs, H. R. Smith, John Young, G. Heidelman, John Rice, Al Kaelin, Phil Helrick, C. Browning, Charles Jones, John Barry, Frank Johnson, A. Viller, Tom Viller, George Sherman, John W. Regan, George Schuman, Joseph Weintraub, John Bell, R. D. Boarders, P. Peterson, C. Zeigler and Meyer Carpenter.

* * *

Those At Nevitt's Hotel.

At the place above Nevitt's Hotel Detectives Speed, Kimble, Harding and Black found twenty-thre men assembled. Ten others made hasty exits through doors and windows, but no actual evidence in the way of betting paraphernalia was found. Those whose names and addresses were taken by the detectives at this place were: Tom Nugent, Bill Stapp, W. H. Woodward, Fred Schimpler, Harry Petty, Tom Dohen, George Schwaner, Jack Robinson, J. L. Smith, J. M. Johnston, M. C. Miller, James Brown, W. H. Hennessey, J. S. Murray, Im Long, W. M. Gilbert, O. Muckenfuss J. Graham, Charles Hartley, A. McFee, James Minnfieldt, George Truckler, J. Meyer.

* * *

Call Paid Isert's Cafe.

Above Isert's cafe Detectives Fortman, White, Sexton and Brown found three tables, thirty-six chairs, one desk and two telephones, together with a remnant of nine men after many others had vanished through back windows and up stairways. One man was found hiding in the attic and another had taken a stroll upon the roof. The following names, together with the addresses of the men, were taken here: Thomas Bennett, Phil McHarry, H. Hoth, H. Hackman, F. Schaffer, Thomas Morgan, Tony Bergamini, George Goettle, Andy Kreamer.

Chief of Police Haager said last night that all these names would be turned over to the grand jury for a full investigation of the cases, and that all will be held to testify as witnesses. It is probable that the police will seek to make out cases against the proprietors of the alleged poolrooms, charging them with keeping disorderly houses.

ST. PETER DEMURS.

'Twas in a dream the other night, a dream
both rare and fair,
I stood beside St. Peter at the golden
gate up there;
I idly strummed my gleaming harp and
flapped my dainty wings,
And joined the chorus that the angel
choir always sings.

A loud knock sounded at the gate and
echoed through the hall.
"Who summons me?" I heard the voice
of good St. Peter call.
"Pray, open wide the portals, sir," a
soft voice made reply,
"For 'tis not meet that one should wait
who's been so good as I!"

"A most important personage to speak to
me that way!
So drop the bars and let him in!" I heard
St. Peter say.
The chains were loosened, and a man of
spectral form and face,
With slanting brow and studied frown,
came shambling in apace.

"At last," quoth he, "I've gained the
height I ever knew I would!
This great reward has come to me for
being always good!
Show me the register, kind sir, that I may
sign my name—
No doubt you'll recognize it, for on earth
'tis known to fame."

I saw St. Peter's face the while he
watched the other sign;
It bore a look of deepest scorn no pen
could e'er define.
Upon the book I looked and saw the cause
of Peter's rage;
The name of "Lemuel Lemon" had been
writ across the page!

The words he spake I knew would come—
I knew it from his look:
"How dare you write a name like yours
upon that honored book!
You're right in your conjecture, for your
fame precedes you here,
But here's no room in heaven for a man
with your career!

"Now, I have heard you ne'er would go
to see a game of ball;
That e'en a double-header held for you
no charm at all;
That when your wife would fain go out
and see the boys at play,
You'd put her off with some excuse until
they'd gone away.

"You never rooted for the team that was
your city's pride;
The sport was on the level, but its
squareness you decried.
To some sequestered nook you'd go when
they came home to play,
And, far from lusty, hearty cheers, you'd
pass the day away.

"That sweet word 'baseball' to your ears
was just about the same
As saying 'doughnuts' to the man who's
won dyspeptic fame.
Against the manly game of ball you set
your dull career—
We have no room for anyone but baseball
fans up here.

"So, Lemuel Lemon, candidly, it's up to
you to go;
I even doubt if they can find a place for
you below.
Take my advice, just try the good reincarnation
plan,
And tell old Mephistopheles you are a
baseball fan."

—S. McDonald in Chicago Tribune.

FIRED GUN THAT KILLED GOEBEL

(Continued from First Page.)

that he did not know Powers' motive at the time.

* * *

Contention of Commonwealth.

It has been the claim of the Commonwealth lawyers for some years that the defense in almost any of the Goebel murder cases could at any time put their hands upon the gun now produced. They think that it could have been produced at the time James Howard was tried the last time, and that it could also have been brought into court on the trial of Berry Howard. Offers of reward have been made for it for several yeas, but these failed to tun it up. As one attorney said tonight:

"The much-talked-of $100,000 reward fund failed to turn up what the defense is now able to produce in court. We have always known that the gun could be produced by the side whose men carried it away."

It was rather expected by the prosecution that the gun would be pulled from cover when Henry Youtsey was on the witness stand. The Commonwealth will very likely call Youtsey here again to take a look at the weapon for the purpose of saying whether or not it is the identical gun which Dr. Johnson, he says, carried across from the Auditor's office to the private office of the Secretary of State. After it had been carried to that office, and before the shooting, Roberts, its owner, tried to locate it, but failed, Dr. Johnson telling him that it was in the Executive building and would be returned to him.

The direct examination of Caleb Powers to-day developed little that was new, and nothing of especial interest, except the statement taht the weapon with which Goebel had been killed was in Georgetown. He was examined by Judge J. C. Sims, of his counsel, and the examination was followed closely by R. B. Franklin and Judge B. G. Williams, of counsel for the prosecution.

* * *

Powers Begins His Story.

In response to questions put on direct examination by his counsel, Powers reviewed his early youth, his days in school and at college, went over his election as Superintendent of Schools for Knox county, and detailed his campaign for the office of Secretary of State. He told the jury that the State Commissioners from whom he received his certificate of election were all Democrats, and that he received it after a most bitter campaign before the people.

He said that he participated in the getting up of a body of 300 men of the mountain counties to go to the State capital at the time of the canvassing of the returns of the 1899 election, being assisted by James Sparks, of Laurel county; A. T. Siler, of Whitley county, and L. J. Bethurum, of Rockcastle county. He said that the purpose of their visit was not to "intimidate," as Commonwealth Witness Robert Noaks said, but that they were taken for the "moral" effect of their presence on the Democratic Commissioners. He denied very positively that at that time he conferred with Robert Noaks relative to the purpose of the visit of the mountain men to Frankfort at this time. He denied that he, as Noaks said, met the latter on a train just out of Barbourville and talked with him relative to securing smokeless powder cartridges and as to getting up a military company at Corbin to go to Frankfort later on. He denied that he had ever expressed himself to Noaks that "with Goebel dead and in hell, the contest will end." In fact, he denied that at the time of the Election Commission meeting or shortly before it he had any conversation whatever with the witness Noaks.

* * *

Handles Case From Witness Stand.

From the first few questions put to the defendant by his counsel it was apparent that the prisoner at the bar intended to, as he has done at his preceding trials, manage his own examination on the witness stand in as far as he could. He endeavored to make lengthy explanations of every answer almost, and to get in a comparison with what had been said by witnesses for the State. This line of procedure brought forth objections from the prosecution, and also to questions of counsel which were thought leading. Judge Morris sustained many of these objections.

Powers was asked, after the preliminary questions, as to his part in bringing mountain men to the State capital in January, 1900, and as to the purpose of the men instrumental in their being taken there. He designated the men brought as witnesses during the middle of January as the "second crowd." He said that they were brought first, as witnesses, and next as guards for the Republican officials.

"We intended to use these men to prevent our being thrown bodily out of the offices should we decide not to vacate upon the decision of the Legislature, but take the matter into the courts. We had heard numerous rumors to the effect that the Democratic contestants and their friends would not permit us to hold the offices during that length of time."

* * *

Objection By the State.

The State's attorneys objected to the witness retailing rumors which were heard about Frankfort, but udge Morris permitted Powers to state upon what the Republicans based their belief that they needed the protection of the mountain men. Powers was next taken over the arrangement which he made relative to bringing the mountain men to Frankfort, especially with his dealings with the Commonwealth witness, F. Wharton Golden, during that immediate time. Witness said he sent Golden to Harlan and Bell counties, as Golden stated, but denied that he directed his agent to secure "mountain feudists, fighting men or bad men." He said that, on the contrary, he told Golden to secure as witnesses the best men he couUld find; men of sobriety and standing in the two counties. Witness himself secured some of the witnesses from Knox county, two of the number being George Lockhart and C. C. McDonald. He admitted that he might have talked with Lockhart regarding taking a pistol along, as the latter has said, but denied that he said to either he or McDonald that they would "see old Bill Goebel down there, and we must understand each other without talking too much."

* * *

The Meeting In Frankfort.

Mr. Sims then took his client on to January 18, 1890, on the afternoon of which day a meeting of mountain men was held in the private office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort. Powers said the purpose of the meeting at that time was to organize the witnesses in the contest so as to keep them better in touch with Gov. Bradley and the other lawyers representing the Republican contestees. W. H. Culton was, witness said, the go-between as between the lawyers and the witnesses. At the meeting Culton was chosen chairman. Witness saw a man known as Sheriff Burton, of Breckenridge county, in the meeting. At one point when the matter of witnesses was under discussion, Burton, according to the witness, arose and, pulling a few cartridges from his pocket, declared that they were the best witnesses; that a few of them burst around the Capitol Hotel, where Goebel resided, would better settle the contest. Powers said that he went over to Burton and ordered him to desist from such talk, and arose in the meeting and declared that he had more at stake than any one present, but would withdraw from the contest and go home if violence was contemplated. Powers said that he did not attend another meeting of that character in his office at any time, and that he did not hear anyone say in that office that persons not knowing what the meetings were for could withdraw.

* * *

Tayolr's Suggestion.

The attorney next interrogated as to the formation of the "mountain army" of January 25. Powers told of the inauguration of the plan to bring them. He placed responsibility of their coming upon the shoulders of W. S. Taylor, saying that Taylor was the first to suggest such a movement. Taylor, he said, called him into his office one morning and told him that he thought it would be a pretty good idea to bring a large body of men from over the State to Frankfort for a public meeting to petition and to remonstrate with the General Assembly members. This was on January 20. Witness, adopting the suggestion of Taylor, went out upon the Statehouse grounds to look for persons to assist him in getting together such a body of men. He found Frank Cecil, Hamp H. Howard, George S. Page, W. H. Culton, H. S. Vanzant, T. C. Davidson and H. D. Paynter. They met together in the Agricultural building. Taylor had given witness the sum of $2,000 to get up the body, himself arranging with Gen. Basil Duke, of the L. and N. Railroad Company, for the transportation. At the meeting in the Agricultural building witness distributed among the men he had there nearly $1,000 of the money. He took their receipts therefor, and identified them in the hands of his lawyer. At that meeting he directed his men to get sober and discreet men of their various sections and to keep them well in hand while they had them at the State capital. They arranged to run a freight engine ahead of the special trains in order to prevent their being ditched, they fearing some such move upon the part of the Democrats.

* * *

Conversation With Black.

In resqonse to a question, Powers said that the purpose of bringing the men was not to kill Senator Goebel or any member of the General Assembly. Asked as to his conversation with John A. Black, the banker, at Barbourville, relative to the movement of the "mountain army," Powers said that it was Black, and not himself, who used the word "mob," referring to the mountain men, and that he did not use the word "intimidate" with reference to influencing the legislature. Witness said that it was after talking with Black that he talked to Charles Finley, and that was Finley's first connection with the "mountain army" movement. Asked as to his efforts to secure from Capt. J. F. Hawn, of Barbourville, his military company to go to Frankfort as part of the "mountain army," Powers said that he had, before going to the mountain on this mission, conferred with W. S. Taylor regarding calling out the soldiers and tsationing them around the Capitol at Frankfort. Taylor had promised that if the movement of January 25 did not have the proper effect, he would then resort to use of the troops at Frankfort, and witness thought it advisable to have the soldiers come along in citizens' clothing. Witness denied that he had anything to do with sending the "mountain army" back home, or with selecting the men from among them who should remain in Frankfort after January 25, 1900. He denied that he ever had any conversation with Noaks at Frankfort. He admitted that he had asked Noaks to take his military company to Frankfort with the "mountain army" to petition the General Assembly. Noaks did so.

* * *

Denies Broughton's Testimony.

Continuing, the witness denied that he had, on January 25, 1900, as related by Henry Broughton, of Bell county, asked Broughton to furnish the names of men to do the killing. He denied that Broughton furnished the names of Frank Cecil, Jake Vanbibber and Zach Steele. The attorney had the witness state that neither Henry Youtsey, Jim Howard, Harlan Whittaker nor "Tallow Dick" Combs went to Frankfort with the "mountain army." He said he first met Youtsey when the latter administered to him the oath of office as Secretary of State. On January 27, witness said, he found Youtsey in his private office. Youtsey was sitting at the southwest window of the room with a gun across his lap and the window raised. Witness went out and called McKenzie Todd into the room to remonstrate with Youtsey. They did so, and Youtsey put the gun away and left the room. At the time he found Youtsey there the door from the reception room to the private office was locked.

* * *

Youtsey Asked For Key.

Powers next said that on January 29, 1900, he went to the Capital Hotel to see Gen. Duke, not to get a pass for Golden, as that witness stated, but to see about sending some of the mountain men home. Later that morning witness was requested, he said, by Gov. Bradley not to send the men home. He said that Bradley feared that if the men left Taylor would also leave. On the way bock from the Capital Hotel witness met Youtsey in the hallway of the executive building. Youtsey asked for a key to the private office. Witness would not give it to him, but went on into the reception room and again took McKenzie Todd to remonstrate with Youtsey. Witness denied positively that he ever talked with Youtsey in regard to taking the life of Goebel. He was asked and denied each specific statement by Youtsey as to conversations on January 29.

Farther along, Mr. Sims interrogated Powers as to the slip of paper containing the words: "Powers is our friend—W. S. Taylor," which were found on his person at the time of his capture at Lexington. He said that the writing was given to him by Taylor on the occasion of his going to Louisville to get up a crowd from Western Kentucky to come up to Frankfort. The writing was to be handed to Leslie Combs to identify Powers, and as a means to get money to pay the expenses of the trip. He told of leaving for Louisville the morning of January 30, the day of the shooting, together with Walter Day, George W. Long, John L. Powers, F. Wharton Golden and J. Lon Butler, the trip, he said, being for the purpose of getting up the crowd from Western Kentucky. Telegrams sent by Long that day from Christiansburg, a railroad station, to persons in Western Kentucky were identified and read to the jury. Asked as to what happened when news came to those on the train of the shooting of Goebel, witness said:

* * *

News of the Murder.

"I said it was a shame and an outrage, and that it destroyed our chances of winning the contest. I said to Long and Butler that we might as well throw up the sponge and go home. I said that sincerely, and not in a sarcastic manner."

Powers next denied that he armed himself with a pistol while on the train en route from Louisville to Frankfort the afternoon of the day of the shooting, as testified by Wharton Golden. After returning there, witness employed J. B. Mathews, a detective, to ascertain what he could concerning the Goebel murder. He sent Mathews to Louisville to see Miss Anna Weist, a stenographer in the Auditor's office. He personally talked with Grant Roberts, McKenzie Todd, John and Will Sweeney and George Hemphill, getting them to assist him. Later, witness brought Detective T. R. Griffin, of Somerset, into the case. He also conferred with Gov. Bradley and Judge Yost relative to informing the Commonwealth's Attorney of the information he had gathered. He did not go to that officer.

* * *

Denies Knowing Howard.

Powers here said that he asked his lawyers to use a part of the "defense fund" collected at Louisville to pay detectives, but his suggestion was not adopted. He denied that he ever advised John Powers and Wharton Golden not to take Jim Howard into their military company. He said he never saw Howard until after his arrest. He denied having any conversation at all with Wharton Golden after the killing until March 3, 1900. Then Golden told him that Thomas Campbell threatened to arrest him. He advised Golden to submit to arrest, Golden having said that he was innocent. Golden said that Campbell said to him that they were "not after the little fish."

Witness next detailed his acceptance of a pardon from W. S. Taylor on March 10. He said Judge W. H. Yost, one of the contest lawyers, advised both and John Davis to flee from Frankfort because of the intense state of feeling there, which might result in their being roughly handled.

Asked as to why he fled from Frankfort, Powers said: "Gov. Taylor refused to place a guard around the jail to protect me. The leader of the Democratic party had been slain at the Capitol. The feeling over the State was intense—in fact, reason had been dethroned in Kentucky. I did not believe that, with the state of feeling, and with the political phase of the case, I could obtain a fair trial in Kentucky. I knew that $100,000 had been appropriated to run down the murderers of Goebel."

* * *

Attacks Campbell.

Continuing, the witness began an attack upon the late Col. T. C. Campbell, a lawyer for the prosecution. Mr. Franklin was quickly on his feet, objecting to such expression of opinion, and Judge Morris ordered Powers to desist. Powers attempted to go on in this strain, and the court a second time directed Powers to desist.

At this point, Mr. Sims asked: "Have you, since 1903, made efforts to locate the gun with which William Goebel was killed?"

"Yes, sir, I have."

"Did you locate it?"

"Yes, sir, I have not seen it, but it is here in Georgetown."

The defense attorneys here expressed a deire to rest for the day. The prisoner said he was weary, and Mr. Franklin also suggested that a recess be taken. Court then adjourned.

MARS' SECRETS

Astronomer Tells What Has Been Discovered.

VEGETATION, SNOW AND DESERT EXPANSE SEEN.

PHOTOS TAKEN BY LIGHT OF FARAWAY PLANET.

THOUSANDS OF EXPOSURES.

That the planet Mars is inhabited by a people of high intellectual development, who have accomplished feats in construction which would stagger engineers of this world to duplicate, is the belief of Prof. Percival Lowell, of Boston and Flagstaff, Ari., who is now in Boston to demonstrate his theory by a series of remarkable photographs taken through the telescope in two-second exposures, says the Journal of that city.

The development of these photographs bears out a belief which Prof. Lowell has held for some time and illustrates what he has drawn of the neighboring planet in times gone by from long observances through his telescope—the huge canals, thousands of miles in extent, on the planet surface.

Of his observances the professor says: "Blue-green areas of vegetation as large as Europe, snow at the poles and vast rose-ochre stretches of Sahara desert are visible through the telescope. And then at last, trained to looking, the observer will distinguish the threads that interlace them and bind them all into a communicated whole. These little lines are the canals, which the camera accurately reports denote a life working to a self-supporting end.

"I tried several locations," said Prof. Lowell to a reporter, "before I could find such an atmosphere for observation as that of Arizona."

The observatory which Prof. Lowell has erected is on a hill back of the settlement town, and in the high, clear atmosphere he is able to study the heavenly bodies at long intervals without the interruption of cloudy weather.

The photographs displayed are transparent plates. An electrical device for lighting them is used. They were taken at Alianza, Chile, by Prof. David T. Todd and his corps of assistants last July. The plates were exposed at intervals, two seconds being allowed each, and the photographs were taken by the light of the planet alone, the plates being treated so that a yellow light instead of the usual blue rays alone effected a print.

Ten thousand exposures were taken while the planet was distant 35,000,000 miles. The telescope used had an eighteen-inch lens, and the camera was fastened beneath, with its upper end protected from the exterior light rays by a screen.

Not only are the canals visible by these photographs, but oases which exist and connected by lines of canals.

At one time Prof. Lowell observed for a period of some days a sort of blur before the planet, but much different from that produced by clouds, and he deducted it finally to be a great dust storm hovering over a section of Mars.

The drawings which he has made of the planet show an irregular expanse of dark, not unlike the effect produced by our continents when the world map is at a distance away. The land spot, for this is what the professor believes them to be, tapers, as do our continents, at either end, and the light color at either end shows the existence of polar seas. It is between these seas that the canals run in long, zig-zag lines. A triangular rift, shooting off to the right, shows where the Mars engineers have wended their irrigating plant to other sections eastward of the main line.

The planet Mars is next in size to the earth, and it is figured that its heat-producing quality is about equal to the earth. The absence of mountains on Mars is accounted for because the planet was never in a molten stage as was the earth, and its internal heat, being less great, the surface did not shrink as did that of our planet.

According to Prof. Lowell, the moon has mountains reaching an altitude of 30,000 feet, with a base a hundred miles in diameter. The great excavations on the surface, as seen through powerful telescopes, he claims to show the existence of former seas.

Oil Quotations.

Oil City, Dec. 16.—Credit balances $1.78; runs 178,022 bbls., average 120,370; shipments 338,319, average 178,757.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, Dec. 16.—The visible supply of grain Saturday, December 14, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat 45,133,000 bu., increase 1,709,000; corn 2,762,000 bu., decrease 55,000; oats 7,259,000 bu., increase 250,000; rye 868,000 bu., decrease 68,000; barley 5,835,000 bu., decrease 43,000.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 21@23c; light fine 19@20c; heavy fine 15@16c; tub-washed 26@33c.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.—Wheat—Spot, No. 2 red Western winter steady at 7s 7¼d; futures firm; December nominal; March 7s 10⅝d; May 7s 10d. Corn—Spot, prime mixed American 5s 5½d; futures firm; December nominal; January 5s 3½d.

The street-car conductor who recited "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night" at a church entertainment, and saw it the next day in the paper as "Carfare Shall Not Ring To-night," probably wanted to punch the reporter. But mistakes will happen. However, Wintersmith's Tonic as a remedy for la grippe is no mistake.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, Dec. 16.—The New York call money market was stiff, rates being higher than on Friday. The ruling rate was 10 per cent., with the range between 6 and 14. New York banks were reported as calling loans in order to restore reserves and prepare for January 1 disbursements. Business was in fair volume at local banks and trust companies. Mails were heavy and counter transactions of liberal proportions. Further improvement in conditions were noted. New York exchange was quoted at par to 50c premium.

The report of the Clearing-house to-day was as follows:

Day's clearing	$2,003,843
Balance	181,046

Very little interest was manifested in local securities. Few, if any, sales were made, and none was recorded at the Stock Exchange. Brokers do not expect any revival in the market until after the turn of the year. After books have been balanced and people learn their exact position there is expected to follow some demand for investment. Nothing of interest developed at to-day's session of the Stock Exchange. The attendance was slim. Louisville Traction common opened with a bid of 70 for sixty-five shares. Sixty-five shares were offered at 80. A bid of 74½ for three shares was withdrawn. Twenty shares were offered at 74½. Twenty shares of Rochester Railway preferred were offered at 92½. Louisville Railway 5s were $5,000 offered at 102½ and interest.

Toledo sold in New York at 9¼ and 9¼. Detroit was quoted at 35 to 37. American Tobacco closed at 230 to 235, Standard Oil at 440 to 450, Giroux at 2⅝ to 2⅞ and Subway at 14⅞ to 15. L. and N. unified 4s were 94 to 96. St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 24 asked, the preferred at 57⅞ to 58 and the 4 per cent. bonds at 75 to 75¼. Kansas City Railway and Light common was quoted in Chicago at 35 to 40.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	...	*88
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*†97	100
City 4s, 1910	...	*99
City 5s, old L., 1911	*100	105
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1923	...	*101
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1928	...	*101
City 4s, Parks, 1930	...	...
City 4s, refunding, 1937	...	*103
City 3½s, refunding, 1940	...	*96
City 3½s, refunding, 1941	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1943	...	*95
City 3s, Sewer and Parks, 1941	...	*85
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*95½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	...	*97½
Fayette Home Telephone 5s	...	84⅝
Houston Electric 5s	...	*95
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	...	91
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	*74	78
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*94	99½
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*101	102½
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	*101½	105
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	92	96
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	...	99
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	67½	74
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*97
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	...	*91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*90
Peoria Light 5s	...	*90
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	...	*96½
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	...	*93
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	*92	97
Seattle Electric 5s	...	*90
Savannah Electric 5s	...	*96
Wash., Alex. and Mt. Vernon 5s	*99	100
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	*95

*Sells with interest. †Less than $1,000.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
American National Bank	...	144
Bank of Commerce	...	188
B. F. Avery & Sons com	90	107
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	100	...
Birmingham Ry. and Light com	...	80
Birmingham Ry. and Light pref	...	95
Bourbon Stock Yards	...	90
Citizens' National Bank	212	...
Columbia Trust Co	...	132
Central Home Telephone	...	16
Chattanooga Railway com	35	40
Chattanooga Railway pref	77½	80
Col'bus, Dela. and Marion Ry	...	24
Dallas Electric com	35	45
Dallas Electric pref	...	76
E. St. Louis and Suburban com	...	49
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref	74	76
Evansville Light com	...	42
Evansville Light pref	87	89
First National Bank	...	155
Fayette Home Telephone	...	26
Federal Chemical com	45	50
Federal Chemical pref	...	100
Fidelity Trust Co	315	340
German Bank	385	...
German Insurance Bank	383	425
German Security Bank	174	176½
Grand Rapids com	...	72½
Grand Rapids pref	...	78
Houston Electric com	...	42
Houston Electric pref	...	90
Kentucky Wagon Works	151½	158
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	...	54
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	...	90
Lexington and Interurban Rys	9½	11¼
Louisville and Eastern com	†19	29
Louisville and Eastern pref	74⅝	75
Louisville National Banking Co	139	148½
Louisville Title Co	99¾	102¼
Louisville Bridge stock	137	139
Louisville Gas stock	...	135
Louisville Heating com	50	56
Louisville Heating pref	...	81
Louisville Home Telephone	40	45
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	49¾	54⅝
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	...	125
Louisville Traction com	70	74½
Louisville Traction pref	101	102
Louisville Trust Co	170	185
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	...	100
Michigan Light com	...	81½
Michigan Light pref	...	100
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	...	95
Memphis St. Ry. com	...	67½
Memphis St. Ry. pref	...	72½
National Bank of Kentucky	...	†191½
Nashville Ry. and Light com	...	80
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	...	79
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	...
New Galt House com	26	40
New Galt House pref	93	†99
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	10	12
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	37	40
Northern Texas Electric com	39	42½
Northern Texas Electric pref	80	82½
Norfolk Ry. and Light	...	17
Paducah Trac. and Light com	19½	22
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	...	75
Peoria Light com	...	42
Peoria Light pref	...	90
Rochester Railway pref	90	92½
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	...	85
Rehm-Zeiher Co. pref	100	102
Springfield Ry. and Light	68	72
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com	...	37½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref	...	77½
Southern National Bank	...	145
Stock Yards Bank	125	127
Seelbach Realty com	100	...
Seelbach Realty pref	...	...
Seattle Electric com	...	82
Seattle Electric pref	84	88
Savannah Electric com	14	15
Savannah Electric pref	...	87⅝
Third National Bank	...	113
Turner, Day & Woolworth com	...	108
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref	125	...
Toledo Railways and Light	9¼	9⅝
Union National Bank	229	232
United States Trust Co	110	115
United Railways Invest. com	12	14
United Railways Invest. pref	24	27
Washington, Alex. and Mt. V	57	60
West Penn Rys. com	†30	35
West Penn Rys. pref	69	71
Western National Bank	...	100

†Less than ten shares.

The extent to which the restriction of business, caused by the flurry in the money market late in October, affected payments through the banks is shown by November bank clearings, as compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., total exchanges at all cities in the United States being $9,032,101,916, a decrease of 29.3 per cent. compared with last year and 26.7 per cent. under the corresponding month of 1905. The full force of the money market disturbance is here shown and nearly every city reports a decrease compared with both preceding years.

Commercial failures in the United States during the month of November, according to statistics compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., were 1,180 in number and $17,637,011 in amount of defaulted indebtedness. This is a decrease of about $10,000,000 in liabilities as compared with the failures in October, and slightly smaller than the figures for September, indicating that the situation is improving, although losses show a heavy increase as compared with the 885 failures in November, 1906, when liabilities amounted to $11,980,782. Manufacturing failures were 305 in number and $10,927,518 in amount, compared with 212 defaults in the same month last year, when the amount involved was only $3,291,192. Trading failures were 840 in number and $5,640,065 in amount, against 647 failures last year with liabilities of $4,390,415. There were 35 other commercial failures, including brokerage, real estate, insurance and similar concerns, with a defaulted indebtedness of $1,069,348, against 26 similar failures last year, when the amount involved was $4,299,175.

The tone of general improvement which has characterized the market during the past two weeks is reflected in the movement of the prices of short term notes no less than in the movement of bond prices, says the Wall Street Journal. Among the houses which make a specialty of the short term securities there has come about the same change of sentiment that has been noted elsewhere. The dealers say that while there is as yet comparatively little public buying of notes, the undertone is strong, showing the existence of a better feeling all around. As a matter of fact it is scarcely to be wondered at in view of recent events that the attention of he public has been slow in returning to the short term obligations. As one man expressed it, "The confidence of the small investor received a bad jolt, and it doesn't get back to a state of stable equilib-

rium in a few weeks' time. So far it has returned only to the extent that the average investor of moderate means will scarcely look at anything in the line of securities that hasn't a lien on something real. This class of investors has found its opportunities for income, etc., in long term mortgage bonds, which have recently sold at lower prices than they may ever sell again." It should be observed in connection with the foregoing that the class of investors which buys stocks, and which has doubtless been selling free considerable amounts of money lately, is entirely distinct from the class which seldom, if ever, interests itself in anything but bonds and notes.

The Wall Street Journal estimates that over $11,500,000 is represented in dividends that have been reduced, deferred or passed since the Erie's action in declaring scrip dividends on August 28. About one-half of the concerns passing, reducing or deferring dividends are copper-mining companies.

The London Bankers' Magazine gives this index number of prices of securities on the London Stock Exchange for the dates mentioned: Aggregate value of 387 representative securities on October 19, 1907, £3,503,083,300; on November 20, 1907, £3,456,720,600, which shows a decrease of £49,363,700 from October.

The London Economist's index number of average prices of commodities at the opening of December is 2,360, comparing with 2,314 on November 1. At the opening of June the Economist's index number stood at 2,601, the highest reported for any month or year since 1876.

Bradstreet's prices statement as of December 1, 1907, gives a very full exhibition of the effect upon consumptive demand of the sharp reaction in trade which occurred in November. Nothing like the general tendency to price weakness has been seen for years past, and as illustrative of the movement it may be said that only one group of products showed a gain as against twelve showing a loss in their index numbers. Sixty out of 105 products decline, while only twelve products advanced and thirty-three remained unchanged.

The general index number as of December 1, 1907, was $8.5246, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. from November 1, 1907; of 6.6 per cent. from the high record level of March 1, 1907; of 4.2 per cent. from December 1, 1906, and of 2.6 per cent. from December 1, 1905. Compared with the high level of February, 1900, however, the index number on December 1 this year shows a gain of 3.5 per cent., and from the low level of July 1, 1906, the present index number shows a gain of 49.4 per cent.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

London market generally steady and featureless.

In spite or depression now under way United States Steel Corporation will establish new high record for 1907.

Reports from all sections indicate holiday trade disappointing.

Chicago Great Western earnings for October decreased $108,791 and for four moths decreased $482,620.

Thirty-five roads for first week December show average gross decrease 3.53 per cent.

F. A. Delano will not resign from the presidency of Wabash.

Saturday's bank statement indicates rapid progress toward normal conditions.

Twelve Industrials advanced .04 per cent. Saturday.

Twenty active Railroads declined .18 per cent. Saturday.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—After a period of considerable weakness, prices rallied moderately and the closing was not far from Saturday's prices for many issues. It was a very confused market at the best. There was mingled forced liquidation and bear attack, while banking interests did little to check the decline. They had in mind the good it would do to the bank reserves and were willing stocks should drag. The slight rally at the close may have been due to short covering and perhaps in a measure to banking support to check demoralization. The firmness of call money, the higher premium on currency, besides the brisk demand for money in many parts of the interior, combined to unsettle stocks. We have been predicting firmer rates for money as the end of the year approaches, but we see nothing to be disturbed about. It suggests that it will be wisest to buy stocks only on sharp drives and to take profits on such an opening bulge as we had near the opening to-day. There should be many turns of this kind before the end of the year.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—We had a dull traders' market, the only feature being the weakness in copper. Call money rates are still high and will probably remain so during the balance of the year.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—After the initial sales the market lapsed into dullness and sagged under the leadership of Amalgamated and Smelters common, the selling of which was due to the unsatisfactory condition of the copper metal market and talk of further curtailment of production. The trade was mostly professional and the presence of a short interest acted as somewhat of a sustaining influence. We do not look for much activity in the market until after the turn of the year, but think that the metal stocks should be sold on the bulges.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

New York.—The market was dominated largely by aggressive operations on the part of the bear contingent. London was an early buyer of some 15,000 shares and the scale support of important character appeared in various leading issues. The loan crowd indicated that Sugar had become oversold following unusual activity and weakness in recent sessions. The need of currency reform was clearly illustrated by Controller Ridgley in his annual report. An interesting theory is that as a matter of political expediency, anti-corporation action is to be diminished and that wages are to be maintained without cuts in prominent instances. There has been a great deal of short stock put out without consideration of steady progress being made toward restoration of normal financial conditions throughout the country.—(Ennis & Stoppani to E. H. Morgan & Co.

New York.—The good bank statement on Saturday exerted an influence in the early trading here and in London and for an interval following the opening, the market was strong, with advances of a point or more in a number of issues. Prices were just about established on a higher level when the market was flooded with selling orders and the prices sold off.—(Ex. Norton & Co. to J. J. B. Hilliard & Son.

New York.—The net results of the day show no loss in the good railroad stocks, which we still believe have discounted the present reaction in trade. The preparation for the holiday trade and January 1 disbursements are, of course, responsible for the present scarcity of time money, but the end of January is almost sure to bring a return flow of the money which will produce a very low rate for call money. We are inclined to believe that the thing to look forward to now is the possible decision on the part of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, pronouncing illegal some of the fanatical acts of the various Legislatures. Such a decision is of far more importance than politics or money, and inasmuch as the Supreme Court of this country has always upheld property, we confidently believe that such a decision will be handed down in due time and when it is there will be plenty of climbing for stocks. Meanwhile, we continue firm in our belief in the positive side of the account of railroad stocks.—(Miller & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—The list sagged on account of considerable new liquidation. The decline started in Distillers, which made the lowest record in many years. The bears were fairly active, but the chief cause of the selling is believed to have been due to a growing belief that the financial stringency will last well into the winter. This seems to be rather a too pessimistic view of the situation; nevertheless, we do not believe there can be any improvement until after the first of the year. Would only buy on good breaks and then the better class of railroads as preferable.—(T. A. McIntyre & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

New York.—Further gold receipts were reported during the day, bringing the total above $84,000,000, while another engagement of $1,600,000 was announced. It is certainly surprising how persistent this gold import movement is, and this, together with the increased Government deposits and the additional bank circulation, which alone amounted to $46,000,000 in November, must create easy money as soon as confidence and more normal banking conditions are restored. Meanwhile, the market is moving in narrow swings, as the decided prostration in business makes traders cautious regarding any sustained bull movement.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—The stock market suffered from more liquidation to-day. The decline started through more liquidation in Distillers. The stock was forced down to 27, the lowest point in some years. Bear activity accounted for much of the weakness, but fears of money stringency at the end of the year, along with the expectation of a marked reaction in business during the winter, had much to do with the liquidation of speculative accounts. The market showed little rallying power. We believe that the better class of railroad stocks should be bought on all recessions.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

New York.—After the early bulge there were heavy offerings of the industrials, which forced prices of this class generally below Saturday's close and caused the loss of to-day's gain in the leading rails. The latter were well taken on the decline, and it looks as if the support rendered this class would be ample to check any attempt at raiding. The Coppers, Smelters and Distillers were most susceptible to bear attacks. Call money was firm, but with little changes in rates, and with the currency premium mostly 1 per cent. It is generally believed that preparations for the enormous January disbursements will keep call rates rather firm until toward the end of the month. Meantime steady improvement in the position of the banks is looked for and this should work for gradual betterment of prices.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Dec. 16.—Money on call firm at 6@14 per cent.; ruling rate 10; closing bid 5; offered at 4; time loans nominal; 60 days 12; 90 days 10; six months 8; prime mercantile paper 8. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8585@4.8600 for demand and at $4.8050@4.8065 for 60-day bills; commercial bills $4.7950. Bar silver 54⅛c. Mexican dollars 43¼c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

The repressive influence of the money situation was discernible again to-day in the action of the stock market. The call money market was stiff and rates in that department were higher than on Friday. The slow improvement in the banking position goes on, but last week's more conservative views of the time required for working out the remedy continued in force and little more is heard of the probability of restored ease in the money market intervening before the end of the year.

Notwithstanding the substantial recuperation effected in the New York banking position as exhibited in the weekly bank statement on Saturday, the banking authorities were evidently proceeding to-day with the work of building up their reserve strength. The deficit still existing of over $40,000,000 below the legal requirement is warning of the behoof of correction. As there is no indication of the immediate return to the central reserve banks of the great sums which were withdrawn by depositing banks, the New York banks are driven back upon the necessity of scaling down the credit deposits in the loan item. It was that process that was responsible for the firmer call money market again to-day.

The contraction of credits now being enforced by the New York banks marks the passing, in some degree, of the acute stage of the money crisis. The New York bank loans expanded freely during the crisis as a part of the general policy of supplying freely all requirements, even by wide encroachment upon reserves, while the emergency called for such treatment. The secondary retrenchment now in progress by the New York banks is regarded as typical to some extent of a kind of liquidation which may have to follow the first extension of emergency credits in commercial affairs at large. It is a dread of possible prolongation of a process of commercial liquidation which weighs on the stock market. A more direct object sought by the New York banks is to offer an attraction for the return of interior banking deposits to this market by keeping the money rate attractive here. The return of these deposits is belated to an unexpected degree and it is evident that the sentiment which prompted their withdrawal was something more than transitory.

Attention was given to-day to the annual report of the Controller of the Currency, in which the distinctive part played by the panic among bankers themselves in precipitating the crisis is dwelt upon. The conclusion is reached in effect, by this Government official seems to be that the present banking reserve system was broken down and practically discredited by the events of October and November. The spirit of distrust which prompted the withdrawal of deposits from central reserve and reserve centers by the smaller banks of the country seems, in fact, to be slow in passing.

The currency premium persists in New York and bids for New York gold account were effective in securing all the arrivals of gold in the London market at an advance in the price. Discounts hardened in London in response. The sustained demand of the New York bankers for gold is arousing uneasiness in London and in Paris, over the ability of those centers to take care of the German position at the end of the year.

Reports from railroad traffic officials were less decisive of the contracting tendency of their traffic, but no effective improvement was shown. The principal weakness in the day's stock market was among stock associated with the metal industries.

As prices started higher and then made some final recovery, the day's extreme declines were partly neutralized.

Bank Clearings.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $11,488,187; balances $1,135,578. Call money 6 per cent. New York exchange $4 premium bid, $5 premium asked.

Boston, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Clearing-house exchanges: In Boston $16,955,168; in New York $153,725,327. New York funds sold at 25@50c discount.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $4,228,150. New York exchange 50c discount. Collateral loans 6 per cent. Discounts 6 per cent.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $36,441,658; balances $1,675,632. New York exchange sold at 10c discount.

Memphis, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $1,136,085.90. Exchange par selling, buying nominal.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	162
Amal. Copper	103,400	46¾	43⅛	43⅝
Am. Car & F'dry	1,700	30	29	29⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	83½-86
Am'n Cotton Oil	300	27¼	27	26½
Do preferred	....	....	....	70-85
American Express	....	....	....	165-190
Am. H. and L. pf.	....	....	....	12-15
Am. Ice Securities	4,100	20½	18½	19¼
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	7¼-10
Do preferred	....	....	....	17¼-21
Am'n Locomotive	800	35	34½	34¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	89½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	56,100	70⅛	66⅝	68⅛
Do preferred	400	90⅜	89½	89½
Am. Sugar Ref'g	23,800	95⅞	93½	95¼
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	....	....	....	68⅝
Ana. Mining Co.	6,500	28⅜	26⅜	26½
Atchison	4,700	71	69¼	69⅞
Do preferred	100	85	85	85
Atl. Coast Line	300	66¼	66	65¼
B. and O.	800	80¼	79⅜	79¼
Do preferred	100	76	76	75-75¼
Brooklyn Rapid T.	7,000	39	37⅜	38⅛
Canadian Pacific	500	149⅛	148⅜	148
Central of N. J.	....	....	....	155-160
C. and O.	700	29⅞	29	29¼
Chicago Gt. West.	5,000	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
C. and N. W.	400	134	133½	133⅞
C., M. and St. P.	11,500	102½	100⅝	101
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	3-5
Do preferred	....	....	....	15-20
C., C., C. and St. L.	....	....	....	54
Col. Fuel and I.	1,100	19	18	18½
Col. and Southern	700	19⅞	19	19
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	45½
Do 2d pref.	600	37	36	36½
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	89-92
Corn Prod. Ref'g	200	10⅞	10⅝	10½
Do preferred	....	....	....	53½-57
Central Leather	700	15	14½	14¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	73½
Del. and Hudson	500	139½	138	138¼
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	405-435
D. and R. G.	700	19⅝	19¼	19
Do preferred	....	....	....	57½-60
Dist. Securities	7,700	31¼	27	28¼
Erie	900	15⅞	15½	15⅜
Do 1st pref.	100	34¼	34¼	33⅛
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	22½
Gen. Electric	200	112	112	111½
Gt. Northern pref.	3,400	115⅝	113⅜	115
Illinois Central	....	....	....	121¾
Internat'l Paper	100	8¼	8¼	8
Do preferred	1,000	55⅜	52⅝	54½
Internat'l Pump	....	....	....	11
Do preferred	....	....	....	57-63
Iowa Central	....	....	....	11
Do preferred	....	....	....	28-32
Interboro-Met.	800	7	6⅝	6⅝
Do preferred	600	18	17¼	17
K. C. Southern	....	....	....	22
Do preferred	200	52	51½	52
L. and N.	2,900	91	89½	89½
Mexican Central	2,000	14⅜	14⅛	14¼
Minn. and St. L.	200	25¼	25	22-26
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	500	78¾	78	76-78½
Do preferred	....	....	....	116-122
Missouri Pacific	5,600	50¼	49	49
M., K. and T.	1,000	25	24⅝	24⅝
Do preferred	400	58	57	56⅛
National Lead	600	38	37⅛	37¼
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	....	....	....	42
N. Y. Central	8,500	94	92¼	93
N. Y., O. and W.	100	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
Norfolk and West.	....	....	....	63⅞
Do preferred	....	....	....	70-75

NEW YORK BOND SALES.

(Reported by Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.)

Albany and Susq. 3½s.
$18,000 90
American Tobacco 4s.
$10,000 60
Atchison conv. 5s.
$8,000 94
$5,000 .... 93½
$5,000 .... 93½
$5,000 .... 93⅝
$5,000 94
Atchison conv. 4s.
$26,000 85
$46,000 .... 84⅜
Atchison gen. 4s.
$20,000 .... 95¼
B. and O. gold 4s.
$1,000 .... 95⅝
$2,000 .... 95½
B. R. T. 4s.
$10,000 .... 65⅜
$8,000 .... 65½
$[illegible] 65¼
$[illegible] 65⅜
$15,000 .... 65⅛
Can. Southern 1st 5s.
$19,000 104
C., B. and Q. joint 4s.
$14,000 .... 91⅝
$12,000 .... 91½
$4,000 .... 91¼
$6,000 .... 91⅛
C. and P. W. 5s.
$9,000 ....106½
C., R. I. and P. R. R. 5s.
$10,000 72
C., R. I. and P. R. R. 4s.
$55,000 61
Dist. Securities 5s.
$10,000 .... 62½
$5,000 .... 61½
$5,000 60
$4,000 61
Gen. Elec. 5s, 1st paid.
$10,000 105
$10,000 ....105⅝
Hocking Valley 4½s.
$8,000 98
Interboro-Met. 4½s.
$5,000 59
$38,000 .... 58½
$12,000 58
$10,000 .... 57½
Japan 4½s.
$40,000 .... 86⅝
$6,000 .... 86⅝
Japan 4s.
$11,000 .... 78⅞
L. S. and M. S. 4s, 1931.
$4,000 .... 87⅛
$7,000 87
$5,000 .... 86¾
$5,000 87
L. and N. unified 4s.
$1,000 .... 94¾
Mex. Cen. 1st income.
$50,000 .... 14¼
M., K. and T. 2d 4s.
$9,000 .... 81½
N. Y. Central 3½s.
$10,000 89
N. Y. City 4½s.
$18,000 ....107¼
$30,000 ....107⅛
$8,000 107
N. and W. 4s.
$74,000 92
Northern Pacific 4s.
$8,000 .... 98⅛
Northern Pacific 3s.
$15,000 .... 67⅜
Penn. convertible 3½s.
$10,000 86
$4,000 .... 89⅝
Penn. 3½s of 1915.
$10,000 87
Reading g. m. 4s.
$5,000 .... 93¾
So. Pacific ref. 4s.
$12,000 .... 87⅛
Southern Railway 5s.
$6,000 .... 95¼
$10,000 95
Third Avenue 4s.
$14,000 49
U. P. convertible 4s.
$6,000 .... 84¼
$28,000 84
$8,000 .... 84½
$80,000 .... 83⅞
$48,000 .... 83⅝
$9,000 .... 83⅝
$5,000 .... 83½
U. S. of Mexico 5s.
$10,000 .... 96⅞
$15,000 98
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s.
$57,000 .... 83¼
$62,000 .... 83⅜
$20,000 .... 83¼
$62,000 .... 83½
$40,000 .... 83¼
U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, reg.
$20,000 .... 83¼
$10,000 .... 83½
$35,000 .... 83⅜

Total sales (par value), $1,768,000.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
North American	....	....	....	43
Northern Pacific	16,400	115½	113¼	115⅜
Pacific Mail	100	25	25	23½-25½
Pennsylvania	19,300	112¼	110⅝	111¼
People's Gas	700	78	77¼	77¼
P., C., C. and St. L.	300	60	60	58-61
Pressed Steel Car	500	19	19	18½
Do preferred	....	....	....	67-70
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	142-146
Reading	120,200	91⅝	89	89⅝
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	74½
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	71-78
Republic Steel	300	16¼	16	16
Do preferred	....	....	....	65
Rock Island Co	1,600	15	14¼	14¼
Do preferred	1,700	29	28	28
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	....	....	....	27½
St. L. Southwest	....	....	....	14
Do preferred	....	....	....	28½
Southern Pacific	7,100	72⅜	70¾	71¼
Do preferred	300	108	107⅞	107½
Southern Railway	1,200	13⅛	12½	12¼
Do preferred	100	38¼	38¼	38
Sloss-Sh'f'l'd Steel	300	34	34	34
Texas and Pacific	....	....	....	19
T., St. L. and W.	....	....	....	14
Do preferred	400	34½	33⅝	34¼
Union Pacific	57,300	115¼	113⅝	114
Do preferred	....	....	....	79
U. S. Express	....	....	....	70-90
U. S. Realty	....	....	....	38
U. S. Rubber	200	19	19	18½
Do preferred	....	....	....	75-79
U. S. Steel	24,100	25⅞	24⅞	25¼
Do preferred	10,900	87⅜	86	86½
Va.-Car. Chemical	400	17	16½	15½
Do preferred	....	....	....	85-90
Wabash	100	9½	9½	9¼
Do preferred	100	18¾	18¾	18¾
Wells-Fargo Exp.	....	....	....	*300
West'house Elec.	....	....	....	41
Western Union	400	56	55	55¼
W. and L. E.	300	7½	7	7
Wisconsin Central	....	....	....	12½
Do preferred	....	....	....	31

Total sales for the day, 560,800 shares.
*Offered.

U. S. BONDS.

New York, Dec. 16.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $1,716,000. U. S. bonds were unchanged on call.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Refunding 2s, registered	104½	105½
Do coupon	105	105¾
3s, registered	101¾	102½
Do coupon	101⅝	102¼
Small bonds	101¼	...
New 4s, registered	119	121
Do coupon	119	121
Panama 2s, registered	103½	...
Philippine 4s	107½	110½

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Dec. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$202,274,320
Gold coin and bullion	29,301,654
Gold certificates	71,153,930

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Dec. 16.—Money was in fair demand and supply on the market to-day and discounts were firmer on the United States securing about £500,000 in bar gold on the open market. Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and steady. There was moderate investment demand, which sustained British shares. Foreign bonds were dull, owing to interruption of communication with the continent. Americans, although quiet, ruled steady above parity. This was principally due to the better bank statement, and with New York supporting Union Pacific and Southern Pacific the market later made further advances. It reacted sharply near the close, however, and finished easy. Closing quotations were: Consols for money 82 11-16; do for the account 82¾; Anaconda 5⅝; Atchison 72⅝; do preferred 88¼; Baltimore and Ohio 83¼; Canadian Pacific 153⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio 29⅝; Chicago Great Western 7⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 104; De Beers 16⅛; Denver and Rio Grande 20½; do preferred 60½; Erie 16⅝; do first preferred 35; do second preferred 24½; Grand Trunk 15⅜; Illinois Central 128; Louisville and Nashville 92½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 25⅜; New York Central 96; Norfolk and Western 65¼; do preferred 83; Ontario and Western 32¼; Pennsylvania 57⅛; Rand Mines 5¼; Reading 46⅜; Southern Railway 13¼; do preferred 40; Southern Pacific 72⅝; Union Pacific 115⅞; do preferred 82; United States Steel 26¼; do preferred 89½; Wabash 10; do preferred 19; Amalgamated Copper 46¼; Spanish fours 90½. Bar silver steady at 25⅛d per ounce. Money 3½@4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 6@6⅛ per cent.; do three months' bills 5⅞@6 per cent. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £54,000.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet. The tendency improved later, however, upon the fall in checks on London and the rise in Canadian Pacific on London advances. Exchange on London 20 marks 52½ pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 6½ per cent.; three months' bills 7⅜ per cent.

Paris, Dec. 16.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive and prices were heavy. Three per cent. rentes 95f 22½c ex-coupon for the account. Exchange on London 25f 20c for checks.

Imperial Bank Statement.

Berlin, Dec. 16.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	18,800,000
Treasury notes decreased	1,840,000
Other securities increased	24,480,000
Notes in circulation increased	8,280,000

MOVEMENT LEADING ARTICLES

Louisville Board of Trade, Dec. 16, 1907.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the past twenty-four hours and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1907.	Ship'd 1907.	Rec'd 1906.	Ship'd 1906.
Ag'l impl'ts, lbs.	87,200	208,350	172,600	328,645
Bagging, lbs.	......	4,610	......	......
Boots and shoes, cases	308	69	198	314
Coffee, lbs.	41,050	14,887	30,755	38,025
Cotton, bales	60	10	39	90
Flour, bbls.	210	2,737	1,915	3,443
Furniture, lbs.	6,400	58,339	41,950	90,470
Corn, bush.	5,050	5,800	16,315	37,090
Malt, bush.	......	160	6,800	350
Oats, bush.	10,400	2,200	5,600	14,625
Rye, bush.	......	......	5,200	3,950
Wheat, bush.	1,000	......	1,064	2,800
Hardware, pkgs.	400	1,682	1,430	3,512
Hay, tons	60	......	257	11
Bacon, lbs.	51,515	19,200	......	35,770
Hams, lbs.	......	......	......	1,130
Lard, lbs.	1,630	9,700	880	41,135
Pig iron, tons	100	33	489	17
Leather, lbs.	......	6,940	227	11,525
Nails, kegs	3	385	410	405
Apples, gr., bbls.	150	202	885	1,140
Onions, bbls.	......	180	......	41
Potatoes, bbls.	......	102	502	50
Seed, grass and clover, lbs.	......	......	......	448
Soap, lbs.	1,785	144,190	56,700	43,110
Sugar, bbls.	1,360	115	300	620
Tobacco, leaf, hds.	893	546	679	302
Tobacco, mf'd, lbs.	430	133,683	7,100	242,940
Whisky, bbls.	410	2,052	977	2,055
Wool, lbs.	2,085	19,627	4,920	......

LOCAL MARKETS.

(The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city.)

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.35; New York French red kidney fancies $2.60; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 6½c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 30½c in 60-lb. tubs, 31c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 31½c; renovated 27½c in 60-lb. tubs, 28c in 30-lb. tubs, 28½c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.60@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 72@80c per bbl.; lime 85c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

CHEESE—Daisies 15@15½c; long horns 14@14½c; Limburger 17½@18c; brick 17@17½c; New York cream 16½c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@26c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@13c; Santos 11½@15½c.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.10@2.25 per bu.; clover $9.50@10 per bu.; orchard grass $2 per bu.; bluegrass, fancy $2.30; red top, fancy 9c per lb.; English bluegrass $2@2.10; rape 7@7½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California new 5½@9c; peaches 14c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers, 9@13c; washed, fine, 1-lb. packages, $2 dozen; pulled figs, fine, 1-lb. boxes, $2 dozen; apricots 17c; Persian dates, 60@70-lb. box, 6½c lb.; 30 1-lb. packages $2 per box; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5.50@5.75 per bbl.; plain patents $5.25; straights $5; family $4.75; lowgrades $4.50; winter patents $5.25; winter straights $5@5.25; low grades $4; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $2 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base; soft steel $2 for base; steel roofing, corrugated $2.35; V-crimped $2.35 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $2.70; No. 16 $2.80; No. 18 $2.90; No. 20 $3; No. 22 $2.95; No. 24 $3.05; No. 26 $3.00; No. 27 $3.05; No. 28 $3.15; No. 30 $3.40; wire nails $2.30 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45; galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Juniata $4 keg; Perkins' $4.04½ base; Burden $4.15 per keg; Hudson $4 keg; harrow teeth $2.95 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller, 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount.

MILL OFFAL—In carlots: Bran $24; shorts $24.50; shipstuffs $25. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 20c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 42c; centrifugals 24@30c.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 17c per lb.; filberts, Sicily 13c; California walnuts, soft shell, No. 1 18c per lb.; Texas pecans, Jumbo 14c; large 12½c; cocoanuts, new crop, per 100 $4.50; mixed nuts 14c per lb.; Brazil nuts 13c; peanuts, fancy H. P. green 7c; roasted 8c; chestnuts, imported 7c.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.06 per gallon; No. 2 98c; linseed 40c for raw and 41c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1 63c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 51c; gasoline, 87 degrees 25½c; stove gasoline 15½c; benzine, 65 degrees 14c; straits oil 34c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 23c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cotton-seed oil, refined 45c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 47c; coal oil, Kentucky test, 10½c; Indiana light, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 50½c; wood alcohol 44c; denatured alcohol 40c in bbls. and 44c in ½ bbls.; pine tar 19c per gallon.

PAINTS AND OILS—Strictly pure white lead 7c per lb.; red 7¾c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ¾c.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 12@12½c; heavy to medium 12¼c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 10c; regular clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 15c; sugar-cured shoulders 8½c; bacon extra 10c; bellies, light, 12c; heavy 12c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 8½c; pure lard in tierces 9½c, in tubs 10c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11c, in tubs 11½c, in firkins 11¾c. Dried Beef—12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.35@1.45; 5-bu. bbl. $1.08@1.16; dairy salt $1.40@2.10 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: Single 90 and 20 per cent.; double 90 and 25 per cent.

(The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts 7c; good bright apples 6½c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. One-half peaches, sun-dried 7c.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 47@48c per lb.; gray 40@42c; No. 1 old white 30@40c; No. 2 old white 25@35c; white duck 35@40c; old and mixed dark 15@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy $16@16.50; No. 2 timothy $14.50@15; No. 3 timothy $13@13.50; No. 1 clover mixed $14.50@15; No. 2 clover mixed $13@13.50; No. 1 clover $14.50@15; No. 2 clover $13@13.50; mixed and low grades $10.50@12.50; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50@75c per ton less.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 11@12c; salted 10c; Southern ticky green hides ½@¾c less; No. 1 G salted hides 8c; No. 2 G salted 8c; No. 1 horse G salted $2.50@2.75; No. 2 horse G salted $1.75; sheepskins with wool on 60@70c, according to wool and size; shearings from 5c to 20c; goatskins 25@40c.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.75@5.25 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.25@4.75; "Golden Seal" yellow root, dry, $1.50; Seneca snake root, dry, prime, 35c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime, 25c; blood root, dry, prime, 5c; lady slipper, dry, prime, 10@12c; Mayapple, dry, prime, 5c. Dealers want ginseng off strings before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1 4½@5c; No. 2 4@4½c.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 2c to 3c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 11@18c; clear grease in fleece 25@21c; good tub-washed 31@33c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@30c; black wool 22c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.60	No. 5	4.80
Crystal dominoes	6.65	No. 6	4.60
Cut loaf	6.10	No. 7	4.55
Cubes	5.45	No. 8	4.50
XXXX powdered	5.40	No. 9	4.45
Powdered	5.35	No. 12	4.40
Stand. gran., bbls.	4.95	No. 13	4.35
Stand. gran., 2-lb.	5.35	No. 14	4.30

GRAIN.

WHEAT—	
No. 2 red and longberry	$0 99
No. 3 red and longberry	97
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.	
CORN—	
Old No. 3 white	65½
Old No. 3 mixed	65½
OATS—	
No. 3 white	54
No. 2 mixed	52½
RYE—	
No. 2 new Northwestern	93
No. 2 new Western	90

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Middling 11⅝c; strict middling 11⅞c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Packing 15c per lb.

EGGS—22c, case count; candled 23@24c.

POULTRY—Hens 9c per lb.; roosters 4½c; young chickens 9@11c; ducks 9@10c; geese 7c; turkeys 11@11½c.

RABBITS—$1.60 per dozen.

SQUIRRELS—$1.25@1.50 per dozen.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are as follows:

FRUIT—Florida oranges, fancy, 96, 126 and 150 sizes, $2.85 per box; 176, 200, 216 and 250 sizes, $3 box; Florida grape fruit $4.75 per box; Florida tangerines, $4.50 box; California navels, $2.50 box; California lemons $3.50 box; limes, imported, $1.25 per 100; bananas, fancy, average about 65 to 85 lbs. bunch, $2@2.50; 55 to 60 lbs. per bunch $1.75@1.90; 40 to 50 lbs. per bunch $1.25@1.50; 4-bunch case, per case $8; 2-bunch half-case, per case $4; Malaga grapes, extra fancy $5@5.50 per bbl.; fancy $4@4.50 per bbl.; Catawba grapes 4-lb. basket, 18c; California B. Clairgean pears $3.25 per box; pineapples $2@2.25 per dozen; apples, King's gilt edge, $5 per bbl.; fancy Northern spy $5 per bbl.; choice Northern Spy $3.50 per bbl.; fancy imp. York $4.50 per bbl.; choice Winesap $4.50 per bbl.; other fancy varieties $4.50 per bbl.; other choice varieties $3.50 per bbl.; Arizona apples, $2.25@2.50 box.

VEGETABLES—Cranberries, extra fancy, $8@8.50 per bbl., $3 per crate; cabbage, Danish, 85c per 100-lb. bags; onions, new, $1.50 per 100-lb. bag; Spanish onions, fancy, $1.50 crate; potatoes, Northern, $1.85 150-lb. bag; potatoes, home-grown, $1.85 bbl.; cucumbers, fancy green, $1.25 doz.; radishes, Southern, 60c doz.; beets 65c bu.; leeks, bunched, 50c doz.; parsley, curly, 40c doz.; head lettuce, Southern $1.50 bu.; leaf lettuce, fine $1.00 bu.; sweet potatoes, $3.50 per bbl.; turnips, $1.25 per bbl.; egg plants $1.25 per dozen; cauliflower $3 per crate; celery, Michigan, 40@50c bunch; celery, Michigan, $3 per 7-dozen crate; California $2.50 per 4-dozen crate, $4 per 8-dozen crate; California washed 75c per dozen; celery roots, new, 75c per dozen; spinach $1.25 per bbl.; kale, Scotch, 90c per bu.; Cuban tomatoes $5 per 6-basket crate; rutabagas $1.40 per bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Furnished by Bourbon Stock Journal, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Dec. 16.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle to-day were 1,448 against 1,156 last Monday, 2,142 a year ago and 1,494 two years ago. There was a fair attendance of local buyers on the yards to-day, but comparatively few foreign buyers. Choice handy-weight butcher cattle were not very plentiful, and found ready sale at fully steady to strong prices, the medium and common kinds of butcher cattle, however, were extremely slow sale, and if any difference the tendency was toward shade lower prices. The feeder and stocker trade was very quiet, some little demand existed for the best, but the medium, plain and common grades were extremely slow sale and a very hard matter to obtain last week's best prices. The bull market was about steady; canners slow; milch cows unchanged. Not many heavy shipping cattle here, but the trade was extremely dull on that class and values were a shade lower than last week. The pens were fairly well cleared this evening and the market closed steady on choice handy-weight cattle, but very dull on others.

Calves—Receipts of calves 97; market about steady; bulk of the best 6@6½c; common, rough and heavy calves dull and lower.

Hogs—The receipts of hogs were 4,941 against 7,482 last Monday, 4,104 for the same day last year and 8,170 for the corresponding day two years ago. The market was weak this morning and values from 25@40c lower than early Saturday; selected 160 lbs. and up selling at $4.50; 120 to 160 lbs. $4.35; pigs $4.10; roughs $4 down. After the market opened trading was fairly active at the decline and pens reasonably well cleared, but market closed slow; nothing especially flattering in the outlook.

Sheep and Lambs—The receipts of sheep and lambs were light, 141 against 57 last Monday, 87 a year ago and 99 two years ago. The market ruled steady on good to choice sheep and lambs, but very dull and draggy on the common and trashy kinds. The demand is limited and as the holidays are near at hand buyers naturally want a better class of stock than they ordinarily kill.

Quotations.

CATTLE.	
Good to choice export steers	$5 00@ 5 25
Light shipping steers	4 50@ 5 00
Choice to good butcher steers	4 25@ 4 75
Medium to good butcher steers	3 65@ 4 15
Common to medium butcher steers	3 00@ 3 50
Good to choice butcher heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Medium to good butcher heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium butcher heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice butcher cows	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good butcher cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium butcher cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 00@ 2 25
Good to choice fat oxen	4 25@ 4 75
Medium to good oxen	3 00@ 4 00
Good to choice bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Medium to good bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Common to medium bulls	2 00@ 2 50
Good to choice veal calves	6 00@ 6 50
Medium to good veal calves	4 00@ 5 00
Common to rough calves	2 50@ 3 50
Good to choice feeders	4 00@ 4 25
Medium to good feeders	3 50@ 4 00
Common and rough feeders	3 00@ 3 50
Good to choice stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good stock steers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium stock steers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice stock heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Medium to good stock heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Common and plain mixed stockers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice milch cows	35 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	25 00@30 00
Common and plain milch cows	10 00@20 00
HOGS.	
Good to choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs	4 50
Med. pack & butch., 160 to 200 lbs	4 50
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs	4 35
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs	4 10
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs	4 00@ 4 10
Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs	2 50@ 4 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Good to choice fat sheep	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good sheep	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Bucks	1 00@ 2 50
Choice spring lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Good butcher lambs	4 50@ 5 00
Culls and tail-ends	3 00@ 4 00

(Reported by Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts liberal, consisting mostly of butcher cattle and heavy export steers. Market is strong on everything in the butcher cattle line on anything with a good kill to it; common and thin butcher cattle slow. Feeders and stockers of high grade in fair demand at strong prices; little inquiry for the common, plain and rough kind. Bull market active. Canners steady. Milch cow trade strong. Heavy shipping cattle are moving slow and prices a shade lower than one week ago.

Calves—Receipts light. Market dull, selling at $6.50 down, with the common, coarse, heavy calves very dull.

Hogs—Receipts light. Market 25c lower in sympathy with the Western markets, 160 lbs. and up selling at $4.50; 120 to 160 lbs. $4.35; 120 lbs. down $4.10; rough $4. Market closed weak.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light. Market active on the good sheep and lambs; dull on the common cull and trash stuff that is offered; top lambs $5@5.50; best fat sheep $4@4.50.

New York.

New York, Dec. 16.—Beeves—Receipts 3,718; steers dull to a shade lower; bulls slow to 15c lower; bolognas cows easy; not wanted; fat cows firm and 15c higher; steers $3.60@5.95; bulls $2.50@3.90; extra fat bulls $4.25; cows $1.25@3.75; exports to-morrow 720 cattle and 5,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 1,500; prime veals firm to higher; others steady; barnyard and Western calves selling more freely; veals $5@9.75; barnyard calves $2.50@3; Western calves $2.62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 11,497; sheep steady to firm; choice higher; lambs active and strong and 10@25c higher; sheep $3@5; choice $5.25; culls $2.50; lambs $6.12½@7.50; one car $7; culls $5@5.50. Hogs—Receipts 14,263; nominally lower; no sales reported.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000, including 600 Southerns; market steady to a shade lower; stockers and feeders strong; choice export and dressed beef steers $5.15@[illegible]; fair to good $3.75@5; Southern steers $3.65@4.75; Southern cows $2.40@4.10; native cows $2@4.60; native heifers $2.65@4.75; bulls $2.65@4; calves $3.25@6.25. Hogs—Receipts 9,500; market opened 10c lower; losses gained; closed strong; top $4.50; bulk of sales $4.30@4.45; heavy $4.35@4.50; packers $4.35@4.50; pigs and lights $3.75@4.50. Sheep—Receipts 1,200; market steady and active; lambs $5.60@6.15; ewes and yearlings $3.90@4.80.

Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts estimated about 25,000; market dull; steers $1.60@6.30; cows $2.75@4.50; heifers $2.50@5.25; bulls $2.60@4.90; calves $3@7.25; stockers and feeders $2@4.50. Hogs—Receipts estimated about 53,000; market 10c lower; choice heavy shipping $4.50@4.55; light butchers $4.50@4.55; light mixed $4.40@4.45; choice light $4.40@4.45; packing $4.25@4.40; pigs $3.75@4.25; bulk of sales $4.35@4.40. Sheep—Receipts estimated about 38,000; market steady to 10c lower; sheep $3.50@4.75; lambs $5.40@6.25; yearlings $4.20@4.85.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—Hogs—Market active; butchers and shippers $4.60; common $3.50@4.50. Cattle—Market steady; fair to good shippers $4.65@5.10; common $2@2.75. Sheep—Market steady to strong at $2@[illegible]. Lambs—Market steady to strong at $4.25@[illegible].

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 16.—The cotton market had a severe break to-day, with the close steady, but at a net decline of 15@27 points. Business was fairly active, sales being estimated at 350,000 bales. The market opened steady at an advance of 16 points to a decline of 6 points, near months being higher on firm cables, bullish spot reports and bullish predictions as to the showing of the census report, expected next Friday, while later positions were lower on liquidation and bear pressure. There did not seem to be a great deal of support following the call and the market immediately weakened, catching stop-loss orders on a scale-down. This forced liquidation, together with the absence of bullish aggressiveness, encouraged selling by local bears and during the afternoon the market was depressed also by cables that unless operatives on strike at Oldham returned to work within a reasonable time, all work in federated mills would cease. There were also reports from Boston that New England mills were agreeing to a proposition to curtail their production 25 per cent. for two months after the first of January, and the lowest prices of the day were reached in the late session, with the close at nearly the lowest on the active positions. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c lower. Receipts for the day were full, exceeding port receipts by about 32,000 bales, but exports for the season are about 470,000 bales behind last year.

Estimated receipts at the ports to-day 52,000 bales, against 47,063 last week and 64,487 last year. For the week 360,000 bales, against 369,093 last week and 383,701 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 13,532 bales, against 23,515 last year, and at Houston 12,493, against 15,888 last year.

Spot cotton opened quiet; middling uplands 11.90c; do gulf 13.15c. Closed steady and unchanged; sales 5,200 bales.

Futures opened and closed steady. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.
December	11.66	11.68	11.35	11.34
January	10.96	10.96	10.64	10.65
February	11.03*	10.78	10.78	10.75
March	11.09	11.09	10.82	10.84
April	11.12	11.13	11.12	10.87
May	11.14	11.14	10.86	10.90
June	11.05*	10.95	10.93	10.90
July	11.04	11.05	10.83	10.86
August	10.85*	.....	.....	10.60

*Offered.

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—Spot cotton quiet; ⅛c down on all grades. Sales 750 bales on spot and 775 to arrive. Quotations: Low ordinary 7⅝c, nominal; ordinary 8 7-16c, nominal; good ordinary 9½c, nominal; low middling 10⅝c; middling 11⅜c; good middling 12c; middling fair 12¼c; fair 13¼c, nominal. Sales 1,525 bales; receipts 13,532; stock 262,473.

Futures opened steady, 7 points below the close yesterday as a result of forced liquidation in other markets. As a consequence of this feature the price tendency was downward. Another bearish factor was presented by the circulation of some December notices, which, failing to be stopped, had the effect of effacing the prevailing premium on the current month and weakening the entire future list. Reports of larger wagon receipts at interior points also aided in bringing about a recession in values, and at the close, which was steady, prices ranged from 25 to 28 points below the close yesterday. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g
December	Nom.	.....	.....	†11.15
January	11.25*	11.27	11.02	11.06
February	11.23*	.....	.....	11.04
March	11.21*	11.22	10.97	11.03
April	11.20*	.....	.....	11.04
May	11.24*	11.25	11.02	11.03
June	11.26*	.....	.....	11.05
July	11.28*	.....	.....	11.07

†Nominal. *Bid.

Liverpool, Dec. 16.—Good business done in spot cotton; prices 2@4 points higher: American middling fair 6.95d; good middling 6.59d; middling 6.33d; low middling 6.01d; good ordinary 5.59d; ordinary 4.93d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export and included 10,200 American; receipts 8,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet.

Galveston, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 12c; net receipts 19,315 bales; gross 19,375; sales 934; stock 154,879; exports to Great Britain 26,787, to the continent 9,974; shipments coastwise 1,160.

Savannah, Dec. 16.—Cotton easy; middling 11 5-16c; net and gross receipts 9,918 bales; sales 1,584; stock 184,081; shipments coastwise 1,120.

Memphis, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; middling 11⅝c; net receipts 4,824 bales; gross 7,219; shipments 4,343; sales 1,500; stock 103,070.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 11⅝c; net receipts 185 bales; gross 2,016; shipments 2,797; stock 15,283.

Boston, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; middling 11.90c; net receipts 46 bales; gross 3,171.

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—The situation shows no improvement, and many on the floor claim that the worst is not over in trade circles and are looking for much lower prices. We think that sales on all good bulges will prove profitable.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

The bulls are disheartened at the future outlook and the knockout blow given them when the Government issued its report. Now comes the ominous probability of a general business reaction in all commercial lines. The cotton goods business will be the first to feel the effects of this depression. Can prices for futures hold at this level in the face of this possibility? We favor the bear side on all bulges.—(J. S. Bache & Co. to Washington Flexner & Co.

We continue to see absolutely nothing from our point of view, on which to bull the market.—(Hubbard Bros. & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

The trade is looking for a bullish ginners' report Friday at 10 o'clock, but present prices compared with 9.39c for January this day last year and trade conditions discredits it, and we still advise the sale of the market on all hard spots.—(Green to E. F. Hutton & Co.

The bulls claim that this season the Government has made ample allowance in its figures for the ordinary underestimate of the crop and that future reports of the Census Bureau will establish this fact beyond question.—(Chas. Fairchild & Co.

Cotton market is watching the financial situation very closely these days. There never was a time when stock market changes were as quickly reflected in the cotton market.—(New York Commercial.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Strong foreign grain markets caused an advance of more than 1c in the price of wheat on the local exchange to-day. During the day the May delivery made a net gain of 1¼@1⅜c, corn was up ¼@⅜c, oats were ⅜c higher and provisions were 2½c lower to 5c higher.

The greater part of to-day's advance in wheat was scored in the first few minutes of trade. The market opened with May up ½@⅝c at 1⅛@1¼c. Shorts were excellent buyers and there was also a brisk demand for investment account. Offerings, however, were light. The reason underlying the demand was higher markets at Liverpool and Berlin, due, it was stated, to small shipments during the last week from Russia, and light offerings from Argentina. The market was bullish the entire day and closed strong. Reports from Winnipeg that arrivals there are grading low encourged the bulls in the latter part of the day. May opened ½@⅝c to 1¼@1⅜c higher at $1.02¼@1.02⅜, advanced to $1.03¼ and closed at $1.02⅝. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 554,000 bushels. The amount on passage decreased 1,216,000 bushels and the visible supply increased 2,045,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 1,204,000 bushels, against 1,244,000 on the same day last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 771 cars, against 846 last week and 781 one year ago.

The corn market was strong, in sympathy with wheat, but bullish sentiment was modified somewhat by the expectation of liberal offerings in the near future. The Illinois crop report, which showed the new crop to be 83 per cent. of a normal yield, was a bullish factor. The close was firm. May opened ¼@⅜c to ⅜@½c higher at 57⅜@58c, sold off to 57⅜@57½c and closed at 57⅝c. Local receipts were 224 cars, with 11 of contract grade.

Oats were firm all day, but a forecast of heavy receipts for to-morrow weakened the market near the close. May opened ⅛@¼c higher at 54c, advanced to 54⅝c and closed at 54½@54⅝c. Local receipts were 150 cars.

Provisions were weak early in the day because of reported heavy receipts of live hogs. The market strengthened later on the announcement that the arrivals were less than reported. At the close May pork was up 5c at $13.20, lard was off 2½c at $7.92½ and ribs were a shade higher at $7.07½.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat 43 cars; corn 407; oats 363; hogs 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
*WHEAT—				
Dec.	$0 96	$0 96½	$0 96¼	$0 96
May	1 02¼	1 03¼	1 02¼	1 02⅝
July	96⅞	97⅜	96⅞	97
*CORN—				
Dec.	56¼	56¼	56	56⅛
May	57⅜	58	57⅜	57⅝
July	57	57¼	56½	56⅞
*OATS—				
May (old)	54	54⅝	54	54¼
May (new)	52¼	52½	52	52⅜
July (old)	48½	48⅞	48	48
July (new)	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45¼
PORK—				
Jan.	12 57½	12 75	12 57½	12 75
May	13 05	13 20	12 97½	13 20
LARD—				
Jan.	7 85	7 85	7 85	7 85
May	7 87½	7 95	7 82½	7 92½
RIBS—				
Jan.	6 72½	6 82½	6 70	6 80
May	6 97½	7 10	6 97½	7 07½

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $4.50@4.80; straights $4.20@4.65; spring patents $5.20@5.50; straights $4.40@4.85; bakers' $3.20@4.25. Market firm.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1.06@1.09; No. 3 do 97c@$1.09; No. 2 red 95⅛@96¼c; No. 2 corn 59@60c; No. 2 yellow do 65½@66c; No. 2 oats 50½c; No. 3 white do 49½@53c; No. 2 rye 76c; fair to choice malting barley 88@95c; No. 1 Northwestern flax seed $1.12½; prime timothy seed $4.30@4.35; clover, contract grades, $16.50.

Provisions—Short rib sides, loose, $6.75@7.25; mess pork $12.25@12.37½ per bbl.; lard $8.05 per 100 lbs.; short clear sides, boxed, $7.12½@7.25.

Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.35.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; creameries 20@28½c; dairies 17@25c. Eggs easy; at mark, cases included, 24@25c; firsts 28c; prime firsts 25c; extras 27c. Cheese steady at 11@12c.

Receipts—Flour 29,600 bbls.; wheat 47,400 bu.; corn 319,200; oats 361,500; rye 6,000; barley 75,900. Shipments—Flour 11,700 bbls.; wheat 22,800 bu.; corn 110,500; oats 66,000; rye 3,700; barley 7,400.

GRAIN LETTERS.

Chicago.—The world's shipments were small, at a trifle over 8,000,000 bushels, compared with 10,000,000 the same week last year. Continental markets were strong, led by a very sharp advance in the Berlin price. Russia and Danube supplied less than 1,000,000 bushels all told the past week, while this country shipped 6,368,000 bushels, or about 78 per cent. of the total supply, for Europe. Good London authority, reviewing the wheat yields of the year, places the world's shortage at 400,000,000 bushels. All foreign advices agree that unusually large offerings of Argentine wheat have been discounted, and that contracts may be filled with difficulty in case of wet weather to delay harvests and shipping. Northwestern markets acted strong. Seaboard export houses reported better bids than for some days past. Before the close export sales of 22 boatloads were confirmed. This did not include some export business which was going on at Duluth. The visible supply increase of 2,000,000 bushels was much less than that of last year. We think the situation is changed permanently from the depression of the previous week. The corn situation is strong on natural features backed by bullish feeling on the part of corn traders.—(Logan & Bryan to W. L. Lyons & Co.

Chicago.—World's shipments, with heavy decrease in the amount of wheat afloat, were regarded as very bullish. Current news again calls attention to the world's decrease in production of wheat, placed at 400,000,000 bushels. Of course, the important part of it is the fact, so the bulls say, that the big shortage is in Europe, where wants are always in excess of supply. England raised a good crop, Russia more wheat and a great deal more rye than in 1906, France more, while Germany fell short, but made up the loss by a crop of oats 600,000,000 bushels above the record. We believe that wheat is cheap and from the way it acts right at the present moment, we believe there should be a couple of cents profit to be had on the bull side.—(Miner & Co. to Herman F. Monroe & Co.

Chicago.—The bullish features were light world's shipments and rumors of rainy weather in Argentine. Private cables, however, failed to confirm these rumors. All foreign markets showed a stronger tone. Kansas City advised that there was practically no domestic demand, while a local exporter claimed that foreigners were again offering to resell. Considering the heavy and persistent buying by the principal bull interest, and covering by shorts, the market made surprisingly slow headway from the opening figures. The principal seller was a prominent elevator concern. As the short interest has been pretty well eliminated, the market is naturally in a technically weaker position than ever, and will require constant support. We advise sales. We can see nothing to bull corn on and advise sales, especially on hard spots. Our views on oats are unchanged.—(Finley Barrell & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Dec. 16.—Butter steady; creamery, specials 29½c; extras 28½@29c; thirds to firsts 21@28c. Held, seconds to specials 26@28c; State dairy, common to finest 20@28c; process, common to specials 16@26c; Western factory, common to firsts 16@20c; imitation creamery, firsts 21@23c. Cheese firm; State full cream, small colored and white, fine 15¾c; large colored, fine 15½c; do white 15½c; do late-made, best 14½@15c; good to prime [illegible]; do common to fair [illegible]; skims 1@11c. Eggs steady; receipts 6,025 packages; State, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected white [illegible]; good to choice [illegible]; brown and mixed fancy 40c; average best [illegible]; first to extra first 32@35c; Western firsts 32@33c; seconds 28@30c. Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining 3.30@3.35c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.80c; molasses sugar [illegible]; refined steady; crushed 5.60c; powdered 4.90c; granulated 4.80c.

Flour—Receipts 15,582 bbls.; exports 4,356; [illegible] market firm, with a better demand. Rye flour and buckwheat flour steady. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried $3.35@3.55. Rye firm; No. 2 Western 90c f. o. b. New York.

Wheat—Receipts 187,000 bu.; exports 295,461. Spot market strong; No. 2 red $1.03⅞ in elevator and $1.04⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.19⅝ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter $1.13⅝ f. o. b. afloat. In response to strong cables, light world's shipments and smaller Argentine offerings wheat was strong and at times fully 1½c higher to-day. Besides heavy covering of shorts there was good outside buying and a better cash demand. The market closed 1⅜c net higher; December closed $1.04¼; May $1.09 9-16@1.10¼, closed $1.09⅞; July $1.03⅜@1.04⅜, closed $1.04⅛.

Corn—Receipts 11,825 bu.; exports 26,232. Spot market firm; No. 2 71c in elevator and 65⅝c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white nominal and No. 2 yellow nominal f. o. b. afloat. Option market was without transactions, closing ⅛c higher; December closed 70c; May closed 66c.

Oats—Receipts 106,500 bu. Spot market firm; mixed, 26@32 lbs., 54½c; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 57@59½c; clipped white, 32@40 lbs., 58½@65c.

Hay and hops quiet. Hides and leather dull. Wool and cut meats quiet. Lard steady; Western prime $8.35@8.45; refined quiet. Pork and tallow steady. Cotton-seed oil steady; prime crude 31c; do yellow 38¼c. Petroleum firm. Rosin, turpentine and rice quiet. Molasses steady.

Metals.—There was a sensational break in the London tin market to-day, closing prices being £6 5s below the closing prices of Saturday, with spot quoted at £118 15s and futures at £120 5s. The decline was attributed here to speculative liquidation. The local market was weak and lower in sympathy, with spot closing at $26.50@26.75. The London copper market was £1 lower, with spot quoted at £58 5s and futures at £60 10s. Locally the market was weak, but unchanged, with lake quoted at $13@13.25, electrolytic at $12.75@13 and casting at $12.50@12.75. The London lead market was 10s lower at £13. The local market continued weak and declined to $3.50@3.60. Spelter closed 15s lower at £19 15s in London. Locally the market was weak at $4.20@4.30. Iron was unchanged at 48s 9d for standard foundry and at 49s 6d for Cleveland warrants in the English market. Locally no change was reported; No. 1 foundry Northern $18.25@18.75; No. 2 foundry Northern $17.75@18.25; Southern grades nominal.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—Wheat higher; on track: No. 2 red cash 98½@99c; No. 2 hard 98c@$1.01½. Corn firm; on track: No. 2 cash 52@52½c; December 52¼c; May 55⅛c; No. 2 white 53@53½c. Oats—On track: No. 2 cash 48½@49c; May 52½c; No. 2 white 52c. Poultry weak; chickens 7c; springs 7c; turkeys 10c; ducks 7½c; geese 7c. Butter steady; creamery 23½@28c. Eggs steady at 22c, case count. Lead lower at $3.60. Spelter lower at $4.12½. Flour dull; red winter patents $4.60@4.85; extra fancy and straight $4.20@4.50; clear $3.75@4. Timothy seed steady at $3.50@4.10. Cornmeal steady at $2.90. Bran quiet; sacked on east track $1.08@[illegible]. Hay steady; timothy $10@10.75; [illegible] 11. Whisky steady at $1.38. Iron [illegible] $1.10. Bagging 11¼c. Hemp tw[illegible] steady; jobbing $13. Lard unc[illegible] steam $7.97½. Dry salt mea[illegible] extra shorts $8.62½; clear rib[illegible] $9. Bacon steady; boxed e[illegible] 9.50; clear ribs $9.87½; short cle[illegible]. Receipts—Flour 19,000 bbls.; wh[illegible] bu.; corn 170,000; oats 120,000. S[illegible] Flour 8,000 bbls.; wheat 40,000 bu.; [illegible]; oats 70,000.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Dec. 16.—Wheat—May 97⅝c; July 89⅜c; cash: No. 2 hard 93@96c; No. 3 91½@95½c; No. 2 red 94@95c; No. 3 90@93c. Corn—May 51⅝c; July 52¼c; cash: No. 2 mixed 50@51½c; No. 3 49½@50½c; No. 2 white 50@52½c; No. 2 mixed 48½@49½c. Butter—Creamery 29c; packing 15c. Eggs firm; extras 26c; firsts 24c. Hay firm; choice timothy $11.50@12; choice prairie $9. Rye 72@78c. Receipts—Wheat 160,000 bu.; corn 119,000; oats 13,000. Shipments—Wheat 50,000 bu.; corn 86,000; oats 11,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16.—Whisky—Distillers' finished goods steady on basis of $1.35. Butter steady. Eggs firm at 28@29c. Poultry steady; young chickens 9c; hens 9c; turkeys 8@12c. Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 99c@$1. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 52@52½c. Oats slow; No. 2 mixed 51@51½c. Rye firm; No. 2 83@84c. Lard steady at $7.70@7.80. Bulk meats easy at $7.87½. Bacon easy at $9.12½. Sugar firm.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Dec. 16.—Wheat—May $1.08⅝@1.08¾; July $1.09¼@1.09⅜; No. 1 hard $1.07⅝; No. 1 Northern $1.05⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.03¼@1.03⅝; No. 3 Northern 98⅝c@$1.00⅝. Flour—First patents $5.40@5.50; second patents $5.30@5.40; first clears $4.30@4.40; second clears $3.30@3.50. Bran in bulk $20.75@21.

Duluth.

Duluth, Dec. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard $1.08⅛; No. 1 Northern $1.04⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.02⅛; December $1.02; May $1.09⅛. Oats—To arrive 48½c; on track 48½c. Barley 65@95c. Flax—To arrive and on track $1.12¼; December $1.11⅜; May $1.18⅛.

Toledo.

Toledo, Dec. 16.—Clover-seed—Cash and December $10.05; March $10.15; prime timothy $2.20; prime alsike $9.65.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Dec. 16.—Barley dull; No. 2 98c; sample 65@97c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 16.—The coffee market opened steady at an advance of from 5@10 points in answer to cables and light Brazilian receipts. Buying was limited, however, and barely sufficient to sustain the advance, and during the late trading some positions eased off slightly under scattered realizing. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 10 points higher. Sales were reported of 13,000 bags, including December at 5.80@5.90c; February at 5.85c; March at 5.85c; May at 5.90c; July at 6.10@6.15c; September at 6.20c and October at 6.20c.

Spot market steady; No. 7 Rio 6⅛c; No. 4 Santos 8c. Mild steady; Cordova 9⅝c.

Statistical Position of Coffee.

Much confidence is felt in the capacity of coffee stocks to sustain prices. Practically all of the news that comes from Rio and Santos sources gives little encouragement for any more liberal view of yields. On the present status of the market, as revealed from the standpoint of the world's visible supply, which on December 1 was given at 16,910,853 bags, Willett & Gray, of New York, say as follows:

"The position of the stocks becomes more interesting. The Government to-day controls nearly one-half of the stock in consuming countries, and the consuming world must not forget that the 2,750,000 of stock in Rio and Santos are only available after they are acquired. While Government coffees will be available at a later date, in the future, they are not available at anything like the present basis, and coffee would have to advance considerably before the Government would part with any of their coffees. Those coffees were not bought for speculation.

"They are part of the scheme of valorization, which was intended to equalize volumes, in order that an enormously large crop should not be sold at a price to ruin the planter—nor that a price should afterward be created by successive very small crops to interfere with consumption. The fact that the 'freak' crops are being followed by two small ones make the valorization look like a sound undertaking, both in favor of the agricultural interests of Brazil and the coffee trade at large the world over."

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Basement—
Pretty Vases
Hand-decorated Vases; gold-plated base and handle; rich designs and colorings..... $1.25

Basement—
Canopy Doll Beds
Made of brass and furnished complete with bedding, pillows and curtains; entire outfit..... 50c

First Floor—Center Aisle.
Shaving Pads
In a large variety of attractive designs; with a year's supply of shaving paper on back..... 25c

Second Floor.
Knit Skirts
Women's Knit Underskirts, in black, white, pink and blue, and in a large assortment of fancy stripes and colors; choice.. 25c

Second Floor.
Blue Wolf Fur Sets
A large Pelerine Neck Piece and Full-size Muff, made from selected pelts..... $18.75

First Floor—West Aisle.
Umbrellas
Men's and Women's Fast Black Mercerized Satine Umbrellas; natural wood and fancy handles..... 79c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Fancy Garters
Women's Fancy Garters, with attractive buckles; assorted colors; each pair put up in a glass-top box; pair..... 25c

Basement—
Parlor Lamps
10-inch globe and large base; hand decorated in floral designs; fitted with fine burners..... $3.98

Basement—
Doll Houses
Made to look just like big ones; front of house opens on hinges..... 25c

First Floor—Center Aisle.
Center Pieces
18-inch Pure Linen Center Pieces in a varied and handsome assortment of patterns; Battenberg work; choice at 50c

Second Floor.
Silk Kimonas
Short Silk Kimonas, of heavy China silk, in beautiful floral designs on dark grounds; front and sleeves satin faced $2.98

Second Floor.
Fur Scarfs
Sable Coney Throw Scarfs; satin lined; 58 inches long; ornamented with two heads..... $2.98

First Floor—West Aisle.
Silk Umbrellas
Women's Fast Black Taped Edge Taffeta Silk Umbrellas; sterling silver and gold handles $2.48

First Floor—West Aisle.
Hose Supporters
Women's Fancy Frilled Ribbon Side Hose Supporters; very elastic; in black and assorted colors; pair..... 50c

Basement—
Silver Teaspoons
"Rogers 1847" Silver Teaspoons, 6 to a set; in a box; price, per set..... $1.39

Basement—
Carpet Sweepers
Bissell's Toy Carpet Sweepers; made just like the big ones and constructed to last. 25c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Leggings
Children's Black Jersey Leggings; in all sizes; good, warm, well-made leggings..... 50c

Second Floor.
Lounging Robes
Of elderdown, in gray and red; made amply wide and finished with satin bound edges and heavy waist cord..... $3.98

Second Floor.
Fur Sets
A large Pillow Muff and long Throw Scarf of Sable Brook Mink; per set $10.00

First Floor—West Aisle.
Warm Leggings
Children's White Wool Drawer Leggings; will keep the wearer warm and comfortable; pair..... 25c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Silk Hose
Women's Pure Silk Hose, in black and white; silk embroidered ankles; pair... $1.98

Basement—
Sugar Shells
The celebrated Rogers 1847 Sugar Shells; the name itself implies the goodness of the quality..... 75c

Basement—
Tool Chests
Boys' Tool Chests; good, strong box, with complete set of boy carpenter tools, only.. 98c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Silk Hose
Women's Pure Silk Hose, in black, white and colors; sheer quality; a pair $1.35

Second Floor.
Dressing Sacques
Of elderdown, in gray, red, navy and black; fitted back, full front, round collar with ribbon tie; sizes up to 46.. $1.25

First Floor—West Aisle.
Kid Gloves
Women's extra quality Kid Gloves; 2 clasps; every pair guaranteed; in black, white and all colors; price, per pair.. $1.00

First Floor—West Aisle.
Jersey Leggings
Children's White Wool Jersey Leggings; finished with gilt buttons; pair..... 75c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Lisle Hose
Women's extra fine quality Black Lisle Thread Hose, with silk embroidered ankles; try and match 'em at, pair..... 39c

Basement—
Cold Meat Forks
Rogers 1847 Cold Meat Forks; the best make of silverware and the value is the best for. 98c

Basement—
Toy Pianos
Nicely constructed; finished in good colors; gold lined and scrolled; enameled keys and good sound board..... 50c

Second Floor.
Net and Lace Waists
Handsome Filet Net and Lace Waists, in white and ecru, in three very pretty and effective styles; lined with wash silk..... $3.98

Second Floor.
White Aprons
White Lawn Aprons, in square and round styles; made with deep hem, finished with cluster tucks or embroidery insertion 25c

First Floor—West Aisle.
Children's Mittens
Children's Fur-top Mittens of kid and mocha; all sizes; if desired we place each pair in a box..... 50c

Second Floor—
Knit Shawls
Zephyr Shawls in several handsome styles; in black, white, pink, light blue and red; each..... 50c

Fourth Floor—
Suit Cases
Of leather, linen lined, brass clamps, shirt fold; price $3.00

Basement—
Toilet Sets
Of Porcelain; 12 pieces to set; tinted grounds, in green, red and blue; new patterns; set..... $3.98

Basement—
Automobiles
The well-known "Kentucky Racer;" made to last and easily propelled by small boys..... $4.98

Second Floor.
Nun's Veiling Waists
In black, white, navy, brown, champagne, light blue, pink and red; entire front handsomely silk embroidered; for $2.98

Second Floor.
Silk Shawls
Silk Head Shawls, with real lace border, in black or cream; very dainty for baby's use or evening wear $1.25

First Floor—West Aisle.
Warm Gloves
Women's Black and All-Wool Cashmere Gloves; self and silk lined; good, warm, serviceable gloves 50c

Second Floor—
Fur Boas
American Sable and Isabella Fox Boas, finished with two large bushy tails and four natural paws..... $8.75

Fourth Floor—
Sofa Cushions
Of silk floss, covered with figured Japanese silk, ruffle all around..... $1.35

Basement—
Statuary
Cherry boy statue; 22 inches high; in good colors; very suitable for a Xmas present..... $2.00

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Infants' Sets
Of sterling silver; each set consists of comb and brush and put up in a handsome lined box..... $1.25

Second Floor—
Decided Bargains In Women's, Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wears.

The previous mild weather and other unusual conditions have left us with too many ready-to-wears, and to clear them is our aim; hence the price-reductions:

$10.00 Black Kersey Coats for
$6.95
These Coats are made of all-wool lustrous black kersey cloth in a 50-inch loose-back model; collarless style, neatly trimmed with velvet and silk braid; sizes for women from 34 to 44 bust measure; our regular $10.00 Coats; Tuesday for only.....$6.95

$12.50 Black Kersey Coats for
$8.95
These Coats are made of light-weight all-wool kersey cloth, in a full-length model, and are very handsomely silk embroidered both back and front; to be had in all sizes; Coats that have never sold for less than $12.50; on sale to-day at $8.95

Dress Skirts
$2.98
Black, Navy and Brown Cheviot and Dark Fancy Plaid Broadcloth Skirts, in full plaited styles; culled from the $4.00 and $5.00 tables and placed on the bargain racks to-day at.....$2.98



Tailored Suits at
$12.50
We have taken 50 Suits in the styles, colors and materials that have sold freely all season at $15.00, $16.50, $17.50 and $19.75, and have marked them for to-day's sale at $12.50. Among the lot are black, navy, green and red broadcloth and cheviot Suits, also a number of mannish material Suits; all are in the popular tailored coat styles, with good satin lining; the skirts are cut extra full in accordance with present demands. The tailoring alone of these Suits is worth more than the bargain price of.....$12.50

$17.50 Black Broadcloth Coats for
$11.95
These are splendid full-length Broadcloth Coats, in loose-fitting style; they are lined throughout with guaranteed satin and are trimmed and finished in a superior manner; to be had in all sizes; worth all of the regular price, $17.50; to-day $11.95

Girls' $3.00 Winter Coats for Only
$1.89
Girls' good School Coats, of fancy mixture materials, well made and finished with colored soutache braids and fancy buttons; good $3.00 values and great bargains at.....$1.89

Girls' $5.00 Winter Coats for Only
$3.69
Heavy All-wool Cheviot Coats, for girls from 8 to 14 years; to be had in all colors and in several styles; Coats that are worth all of $5.00; on sale to-day only at.....$3.69

Second Floor—
Silk Petticoats
Made of extra heavy rustling taffeta silk, in full width, with handsome deep flounce; in black, plain and changeable colors..... $4.98

Fourth Floor—
Bed Sets
Of bobbinet, Battenberg motif, roll bolster to match, large ruffled flounce $4.25

Basement—
Christmas Trees
Perpetuated Christmas Trees; trees that can be folded up and used again next season; 48 inches high..... 98c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Pocketbooks
With card case and coin purse combined; in black only; special quality at..... 25c

Second Floor—
Dressing Sacques
Of German flannel; made with fitted back, loose front, large sailor collar and stitched belt; finished with crochet edge..... 49c

Fourth Floor—
Rope Portieres
Suitable for single doors; hard twisted cords and draped in center; come in assorted colors; price, each 98c

Basement—
Tea Sets
Imported China Toy Tea Sets, decorated with floral designs; gold traced; exceptionally good value..... 25c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
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In all color beads, such as garnet, amethyst, pearl, ruby, jet and sapphire, topaz, etc.; choice at only..... 25c

Second Floor—
Fur Juliettes
Women's Fur-trimmed Sanitary Wool Felt Juliettes; also Fur-trimmed Slippers for women; assorted colors; pair, only 89c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Work Boxes
Fitted with scissors, thread, floss, thimble and needles; today only 27c

Basement—
Air Rifles
Daisy Air Rifles; standard make; repeater, with magazine holding 48 shots; price, each..... 75c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Prayer Books
Key to Heaven; Catholic Prayer Book; bound in black leather; pages finished in gold edges..... 49c

Second Floor—
Men's Slippers
Of kid in tan or black; good, well-made Slippers that will give a source of comfort to the wearer; pair..... 98c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Work Boxes
In leatherette case, fitted with scissors, floss, thread, thimble and needles 98c

Basement—
Irish Mails
The standard make; something that will give the boy muscle and a world of fun..... $3.75

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Prayer Books
Common prayer and hymnal books; specially adapted for Protestant Episcopal Church; black leather binding..... $1.50

Third Floor—
Morris Chairs
Extra large frame; broad arms, with spindles; adjustable back; chase leather seat and loose cushioned back... $10.50

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Work Boxes
Glass top, with lock and key; fitted with thread, needles, scissors and floss; splendid value for the price $1.25

Basement—
Moving Trains
Of good sheet metal; nicely painted; 3 coaches and engine; wind them and they run 50c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Bibles
Leather bound, gold edge; indexed, red letter edition; price, each..... 98c

Third Floor—
Arm Rockers
In golden oak or mahogany finish; cobbler seat; fancy shaped arms; engraved topboard and eight fancy spindles $2.75

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Chatelaines
Consist of darner, scissors, stiletto, thimble, emery and needle case; complete set put up in a box; to-day only $1.69

Basement—
Toy Accordions
Can play them and get music out of them just like big ones; metal frames; nickel keys; 2 cords..... 60c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Leatherette Boxes
Two to a set—Handkerchief and Glove Box; decorated in handsome floral designs; set.. 98c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Table Sets
Linen Table Sets; hemstitched; each set consists of cloth 2½ yards long and half dozen napkins to match; new patterns; set..... $2.98

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In fancy figures and striped designs; suitable for waists and house kimonas; a yard, to-day..... 7½c

Third Floor.
Tabourettes Stamped For Burning
Tabourettes of white bass wood; round or square shape; stamped in fruit designs and clover leaf patterns for burning; price, each..... 49c

Fourth Floor—
Hearth Rugs
Axminster Hearth Rugs; size 36x72 inches; Oriental and floral designs in a variety; splendid service-giving Rugs; price, each..... $3.75

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Stork Scissors
Embroidery Scissors of fine quality steel, in the shape of a stork; an extra good quality at the popular price, to-day only, pair 45c

Basement—
Bisque Dolls
Full-jointed Bisque Dolls; 18 inches high; sleeping eyes; shoes and stockings; hair plaited and tied at top..... 98c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
T[illegible]ing Sets
In leath[illegible]ony fittings, [illegible] nail, hair ar[illegible]h and comb..[illegible] $1.25

First Floor—East Aisle.
Damask Towels
Knotted Fringed Damask Towels; size 23x44 inches; with red or blue border; exceptional value at, each. 25c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Flannel Waisting
All wool; in plain shades of pink, light and navy blue, gray, green, brown and black; a yard, to-day..... 25c

First Floor—Center Aisle.
Dress Nets
In black and colors; filet weave; 45 inches wide; suitable for evening waists and dresses especially; price, a yard $1.35

Fourth Floor—
Carpet Rugs
Axminster Carpet Rugs; 10 patterns to select from; size 9x12 feet; geometrical and floral designs; Rugs that are worth considerably more than..... $18.98

First Floor—East Aisle—
Bath Robes
Men's Full-size Blanket Bath Robes, expertly finished; handsome styles.... $2.98

Basement—
New Century Cycles
Key winding, rubber tire, movable umbrellas, with man taking hat off..... 25c

First Floor—Cen[illegible] Aisle—
Wellesley Bags
The most popular bag on the market; of soft leather, in black, brown, green, tan and navy; to-day only..... 99c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Table Linens
70-inch Fine Grass Bleached Table Linen; large assortment of desirable patterns; a yard 52½c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Table Sets
All-linen Bleached and Hemstitched Table Sets, consisting of cloth 3 yards long and one dozen napkins to match.... $5.00

First Floor—West Aisle.
Fine Leggings
Children's Astrakhan, Bearskin and Leather Leggings; good, well-made leggings — the kind that gives comfort and service..... $1.00

Fourth Floor—
Velour Portieres
Velour Cord Rope Portieres; in solid and mixed colors; full width, suitable for double door; very handsome, very beautifying..... $4.00

First Foor—East Aisle—
Silk Suspenders
Men's Silk Suspenders, with strong leather ends; put up one in a fancy box 25c

Basement—
Fire Engines
2-piece Iron Fire Engines; good size; something that little tots can handle roughly.. 25c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Coin Purses
Of German silver; either chased or plain for engraving; very handsome..... $3.50

First Floor—East Aisle.
White Waistings
All White Figured Waisting Madras; assorted patterns; beautiful designs; priced attractively..... 9½c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Bedspreads
In Marseilles pattern; fringed and cut corners for metal beds; spreads are extra heavy..... $1.39

First Floor—Rear.
Warm Comforts
These Comforts are filled with snow-white cotton and covered with a good, serviceable printed fabric; price, each..... $1.48

Third Floor—
Dressing Tables
Ladies' Dressing Tables; all quartered oak, golden finish, polished; round French bevel mirror; solid brass trimmings; swell front; price..... $9.75

First Foor—East Aisle—
Men's Neckwear
Men's Silk Four-in-hands and Batwing Ties, in twelve different shades 25c

Basement—
Tube Phones
Good, strong construction, with nickel trimming; have a good, clear sound..... 25c

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Beaded Bags
They make very acceptable Xmas presents; we have them in colors and new designs.. 50c

First Floor—Rear.
Bedspreads
11-4 Bedspreads; Marseilles patterns; hemmed ready for use; an extra heavy spread..... $1.25

First Floor—Rear.
Down Comforts
Soft Down Comforts; full size; covered with fine chintz; very warm and very special value. $4.75

First Floor—Center Aisle.
Shaving Sets
Consisting of mug and brush; something very useful to give a man; price, per set, in a leatherette, lined box..... 98c

Third Floor—
Iron Beds
Iron Beds in all sizes; assorted colors; straight tops and fillings; brass knobs and vases; to-day only..... $1.95

Second Floor—
Men's Slippers
Of genuine kid, in tan and black, made with turn soles; for to-day, pair $1.18

Basement—
Little Rockers
For girls; they are of oak and made in a strong, substantial manner..... $1.25

First Floor—Center Aisle—
Box Paper
Linen Cloth Finish Paper, in blue, white or gray; 24 sheets paper, 24 envelopes to match; in a handsome box..... 48c

First Floor—East Aisle.
Cotton Challies
In Persian and fancy striped designs; suitable for kimonas, wrappers, dressing sacques, etc..... 4¾c

Third Floor.
Xmas Cards
Of silk fiber; either in Christmas booklet or post cards; attractive designs in rich colorings; price, each..... 5c

First Floor—Center Aisle.
Jewel Boxes
In gilt or French gray; silk lined; automobile shape; new design; ornamental as well as useful; each..... 98c

Fourth Floor—
Lap Robes
Rubber-lined Buggy Lap Robes; plush on one side; warm and very serviceable $4.50

Second Floor—
Slippers For Elderly Men
These Slippers are made of black felt and are specially intended for elderly men's use $1.24